PRINTING ALL KINDS

SIKESTON STANDARD

TUESDAY MORNING

The Only Twice-a-Week Newspaper in Scott County

VOLUME 9. SIKESTON, SCOTT COUNTY, MISSOURI TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1921 NUMBER 90

JOURNALISM WEEK AT M. U. A SUCCESS

With the closing of the last speech at the Banquet of the Nationally Advertised, the Twelfth Annual Journalism Week at the University of Missouri passed triumphantly into history and took its place beside the eleven other such weeks held here before. To the 117 students in the School of Journalism and to more than 300 visitors this week was instructive and entertaining, and entirely too short.

The week opened May 23 with the largest meeting ever held by the Missouri Writers' Guild. This was the seventh annual convention of the Guild and forty-four members were present. During the six years since the first meeting the Guild has grown from 25 membres to more than 100. At this meeting many helpful talks on successful authorshi were given. Last year's record shows that members of the Missouri Writers' Guild appeared in such standard publications as Harper's, Scribner's, Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, the American, Green Book, Red Book, Munsey, Youth's Companion and many of the Street & Smith publications. In addition to this many have published books this year, novels, technical works and books of general information.

The writing of editorials and feature articles was discussed on the second day of the week. Irving Brant, chief editorial writer of the St. Louis Star, gave some valuable hints on how to write editorials. Clark McAdams, special writer of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, spoke on the "Making of a Column." J. N. Stonebraker of the Kirksville Express and E. J. Melton of the Boonville Republican also gave some advice on making a "column". F. P. Glass, former president of the Amercian Newspaper Publishers Association, spoke on "Tendencies in Present Day Journalism". Harry Hansen, Literary editor of the Chicago Daily News, spoke on the "Romance of the Interview". Miss Sara L. Lockwood, a graduate of the School of Journalism gave an account of her experiences as a special writer on the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Miss Lockwood recently accepted a position on the School of Journalism faculty. Frank H. King, a member of the Associated Press staff in London, gave some of his experiences as a reporter in foreign countries. He is also a graduate of the School of Journalism.

The program of the third day was devoted mostly to advertising. Marco Morrow, asistant publisher of the Capper publications, spoke on "Advertising—Present and Future." Many of the talks had to do with advertising on country weeklies and with the opportunities that advertising offers in rural journalism. Moving picture films were used to teach the proper methods of making advertising layout and to illustrate the production of news print.

There were special meetings of the American Association of Agricultural Editors. Agricultural editors representing colleges in all parts of the United States were present.

The Missouri Press Association conducted the morning session on the fourth day. Several talks were made showing the importance of putting farm news in the papers. The outstanding talk of the morning was made by Alexander Hume Ford, secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union, Honolulu, Hawaii. He spoke on "Pan-Pacific Journalism". Frank Leroy Blanchard, associate editor of Editor and Publisher, spoke on the "Share of the Press in the World Order". Richard V. Oulahan, the most popular and best known correspondent in Washington, D. C., spoke on "Washington as a World News Center."

Richard D. Hebb of the public relations department of Swift & Company gave an interesting talk the last day of Journalism Week on "The News in National Advertising." The proprietor and editor of the Japan Advertiser and the Trans-Pacific, B. W. Fleisher, spoke on "Journalism and World Peace". Several graduates of the School of Journalism are now working for Mr. Fleisher on his foreign newspapers.

The Banquet of the Nationally Advertised which closed Journalism Week was held in the University of Missouri Gymnasium.

Six hundred persons attended the banquet and seventy members of the School of Journalism waited on the tables. Dean Walter Williams, presided.

Following the dinner, Dean Williams asked that everyone stand and drink a toast to the President of the United States. He then read a message from President Harding heartily indorsing journalism week at the University of Missouri.

"The White House, Washington, May 21, 1921:

"It is a pleasure to comply with your request for a little message to be read to the gathering of newspaper men and students of journalism during Journalism Week at the University of Missouri. I regret not being able to be with you in person, but that is quite impossible. I feel strongly that there is not a profession for which thorough and efficient training is more desirable than for that of journalism, and I believe that schools of Journalism represent the possibility of a large public service for this reason. I trust that yours may have that experience, and wish to extend to its students and to the newspaper men and women, who will be with you during Journalism Week, the assurance of my high regards and best wishes.—Warren G. Harding."

The guests were given baskets filled with known articles, including a "stick of dynamite", and a miniature player piano roll.

NEWSPRINT MADE AT NIAGARA OF PINE FROM ALABAMA

Tuscaloosa, Ala., May 28.—An order for 10 carloads of Alabama pine from a Niagara Falls paper mill marks the first commercial effort in the manufacture of newsprint from this timber.

The Niagara Falls mill successfully worked a small 'run' of pine cut especially for the experiment. Samples of the paper received here are pronounced by experts to be as good as the produce of the spruce.

GERMAN COAL FAR BELOW BRITISH-AMERICAN PRICES

Bremen, May 28.—Coal delivered to the entente by Germany under the Spa agreement is being offered in the markets of Belgium at prices aganist which American and English coal cannot compete, it is said here. It also is asserted that coal delivered to France by Germany also is being resold in German markets at prices considerably lower than American and English exporters can offer.

Banker's Friends Elated

"Twelve years ago I became afflicted with stomach trouble which steadily became worse. I frequently became prostrated with colic attacks and bloating. My doctors wanted to operate for gall stones. I wished to avoid an operation and on advice of a friend tried Mayr's Wonderful Remedy with excellent results as since taking it about 2 years ago my trouble has entirely disappeared." It removes the catarrhal mucous from the intestinal tract, and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded at Hess & Co. and Druggists everywhere.

Death of Joshua Beauchamp

Joshna Beauchamp, a brother of Dallas Beauchamp Sr., died Friday at St. Mary's Infirmary, Cairo, after an illness of ten weeks. Mr. Beauchamp was born November 24, 1858, being nearly 63 years of age. He is survived by six children, three sons, Melville, Arnold and John and three daughters, Mildred and Nannie of Galveston, Texas and Leona of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral arrangements will not be completed until the arrival of the children. The remains will be taken to Charleston for burial beside his wife, who died several years ago.

County Agent, W. E. Foard, of Scott County sends in the following interesting report of the Illmo sewing club, with Mrs. E. D. Johnson as leader: The girls made a quilt, putting their names on the squares. After this was quilted they had a spelling bee and a candy sale, charging ten cents admission. The quilt was awarded to the best speller. With the money made from this entertainment and with help from the Parent-Teacher Association they bought a sewing machine. They also bought gingham and made aprons, etc., for a bazaar held May 13, at which time an exhibit of their sewing work was made.

Leonard McMullin, the Flying Farmer, went Saturday afternoon to St. Louis, where he was booked for an exhibition flight for the entertainment of the crowds at Maxwellton Park Sunday afternoon.

She's At The DORRIS

TO-NITE, MONDAY

There's Annabel, affectionate but disconcerting Annabel, Sweet William, who acquires muscle to win her—there's the Purity Leaguers and Fussy old Father—there's the tough sea Captain and his murderous crew—there's the lone Fisherman—the daring aviator—the bad boxing instructor—swarms of bathing beauties, wonderful adventures on land and sea—under water and in the air.

THE COMEDY DRAMA EXTRAORDINARY

with the World-Famous Diving Venus

ANNETTE KELLERMAN

in her Mile-a-Minute Comedy Drama

"WHAT WOMEN LOVE"

A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION

NEW MORNING DAILY FOR MO. DEMOCRATS

The St. Louis Democratic Newspaper Publishing Company has made formal announcement of the projected Democratic morning daily newspaper.

The announcement of the company is as follows:

The time has come, when St. Louis must have a Daily Democratic morning paper to take the place of the old "Republic." A paper which will be Democratic, seven days in the week, and one which will work in harmony with Democratic papers in the smaller cities of Missouri, for the redemption of the Party from Republican misrule.

This undertaking has the indorsement of the National, State and City organizaitons and will be controlled of everything, it takes a large capital to start an enterprise of this magnitude; we have therefore decided to make this a co-operative proposition.

Our purpose is raise three million dollars and to offer the stock to the loyal Democratic voters of the State, at a par value of one dollar per share, with a minimum subscription of five dollars. This stock will be full paid, and nonassessable, and will be incorporated under the laws of Missouri.

We will furnish the best modern news service that money can buy, and will be up-to-date in every feature of our paper. The name will be decided on in the near future.

J. P. Johnson and son Glenn motored down from Arbor, Cape County, Thursday, Mr. Johnson coming down to attend to business matters.

Mrs. George Kirk and son, Charles Leonard came in Monday from Kansas City for an extended visit with Mrs. Kirk's mother, Mrs. L. B. Kornegger.

Play This Record On the Fourth

"On the Campus"

"Bullets and Bayonets"

SOUSA'S BAND

Victor Double-Faced Record, 18752

Two new marches by the "March King," brilliant, inspiring, splendid, powerful. They will thrill you with the love of country that every free born man or woman is proud to feel.

This record is made to be played on the Victrola. If you have no Victrola, we can furnish any of the latest models.

DERRIS, The Druggist
Sikeston, Mo.

American Troops in Germany.

Frankfurter Zeitung prints an editorial note to the effect that its office is receiving complaints from Coblenz regarding the interference of the American authorities in business affairs. On account of the high pay of American troops and the fact that they receive this pay in dollars, prices are much higher in the American zone than elsewhere in the Rhine Valley. Naturally the residents of that region wish to see price reduced Frankfurter Zeitung questions whether the German authorities could have accomplished more than they have done in this direction. In any case, the American authorities have imposed heavy fines upon German firms for profiteering, and several merchants have been forced to close their places of business for this reason. American officers and especially the women of their entourage, are among those who bring these complaints before the authorities. This daily observes: "The American officials are certainly not actuated by improper motives (in their price control), but they should bear in mind that they do not possess the expert knowledge of local conditions necessary for wise intervention in the business affairs of a foreign country. They ought to leave these matters so far as practicable to German officials."—The Living Age.

SPECIAL GERMAN COURIER TO CARRY $200,000,000 TO ALLIES

Berlin, May 28.—A special Government courier will leave for Paris tonight with 20 drafts on the Imperial Treasury of $10,000,000 each to be handed the Allied Reparations Commission on account of the reparations owed by Germany.

This is believed here to be a record remittance.

BIG FIRE AT THE MOREHOUSE FACTORY

Morehouse, Mo., May 28.—Four sheds of the Morehouse Stave Company, valued at approximately $60,000 and ten box-cars on the Frisco siding, were destroyed by a fire of undetermined origin about 11 o'clock Friday night. The fire was fought by a large crowd of citizens, hose being brought from the Himmelberger-Harrison Company here, and heroic efforts made to save the buildings and prevent the spread of the conflagration.

Two carloads of barrel headings were burned in the sheds. Five hundred feet of railroad track near by and on which the cars burned curled up on account of the heat.

The damage was estimated to be between $50,000 and $60,000 by Frank Zelman, president of the stave company this morning. It would have been far in excess of that if it had not been for the hard fight waged by Morehouse citizens. Although the plant was insured, the insurance will not cover the damage Mr. Zelman said.

The fire is supposed to have started about 11:15 p. m., but no clew has been found as to how it originated. A night watchman, passing the place a half hour before 11, said that he saw no trace of fire then.

8 ESTATES PAY OVER $8000 STATE INHERITANCE TAX

Jefferson City, Mo., May 28.—But eight estates in Missouri contributed above $8000 to the state inheritance tax fund since the first of the year. The total amount collected for January, February, March and April is $372,549.29. All May returns have not been reported to the State Treasurer. The estates that have contrubted above $8000 this year are:

Emma V. Vineyard, of Buchanan County, $15,046; John L. Plattenburg, Dalafyette County, $9113.90; Lizzie S. Gilkeson, St. Louis, $8085.21; Eva Barnes, St. Louis $14,895.50; Mary Frances Roberts, Franklin County, $14,259.65; Samuel C. Bordley, St. Louis, $16,812.536 John J. Broderick, St. Louis $47,091.21; Lorrain F. Jones, St. Louis County, $31,224.71.

The State Auditor estimated the receipts into this fund for this year and next year at $2,800,0000.

Meeting of Osteopaths

The Southeast Missouri Osteopathic Association was organized at a meeting held last week in Sikeston, the purpose of the organization being to further the interests of osteopathy in this section of the State.

Inteesting talks were made by Dr. S. T. Cannon of Dexter; Dr.. G. A. Bradfute, of Caruthersville; Dr C. E. Crosby, Festus; Dr. George W. McElwee, Kennett; Dr. H. E. Reuber and Dr V. D. Hunter of Sikeston.

Drs. Reuber and Hunter were hosts at a banquet, served to the visitors at Hotel Marshall which was followed by reminiscences of college days. The next meeting of the Association will be held in Cape Girardeau, October 13-14.

Dr. C. W. Kinsey of Cape Girardeau was elected president of the Association and Dr. Anita Bohnsack, also of Cape Girardeau, Secretary and treasurer.

Narrowly Escapes Serious Injury

Bill Mason of Oran, narrowly escaped serious injury Sunday morning, when his Ford touring car turned turtle from a high culvert bridge and landed bottom up in the mud with Mason, the only occupant of the car, pinioned under it. The accident occurred about 3 o'clock Sunday morning and Mason lay beneath the car until about 8, unable to extricate himself. A number of cars passed over the bridge and altho' he shouted continuously for help, he could not attract attention. Outside of minor cuts about the head and face, caused by glass from the broken windshield, and a few bruises, Mason is seemingly none the worse for the experience.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Womack and babe arrived Friday from Paris, Tex., for a visit with Mrs. Womack's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilkins.

James Groves, until recently janitor of the M. E. Church, left Sunday morning for St. Louis, where he will reside in the future. Because of his advanced age, 81 years, Mr. Groves was unable to keep up the work around the church building and grounds.

SIKESTON ONE THE CAPE THREE

In what started out to be a victorious game for Sikeston, Sunday, turned out to be a big defeat. The first three men up for Sikeston had no trouble in connecting with Gene Dales' pitching, although they got no place with it, they hit the ball for good hard clouts. Then when Cape came to the bat, it was three men up and three down, giving Sloan two strikes out of the three men to face him. They played very pretty ball until the last half of the third, when Cape scored two runs on hits, which should not have been hits but were not fielded. Then Sikeston in the first of the fourth scored one and had the opportuiity to score another but caught the man out at third on a force out. They both settled down then until the last half of the 7th, when Cape scored their only earned run of the game by Herman hitting a three bagger and Dale following hmi with a single.

Sikeston plays the Sunshine Specials of St. Louis here Sunday, June 5th. Below we give the summary of the game. It is impossible to give it by the innings, as the score book is in Cape Girardeau.

Sikeston

Player	P	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Dudley	6	4	0	1	3	3	0
Payne	5	4	0	0	1	0	0
Meatte	9	4	0	0	0	0	0
Bowman	8	3	0	0	1	0	0
Kearns	2	4	0	1	2	0	0
Sloan	1	4	0	0	0	5	0
Belden	4	4	0	0	3	1	0
Malone	7	4	1	1	2	0	0
Bloomfield	3	3	0	2	8	1	0
Total		34	1	5	20	10	0

Player	P	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Fortman	5	3	1	1	3	1	0
Humpert	3	4	0	2	14	0	0
Schaffer	8	4	0	0	3	0	0
La Barge	6	4	0	0	3	5	2
Packenbush	7	4	0	1	1	0	0
Hamon	4	3	0	1	0	4	0
Esswein	9	3	9	0	1	0	0
Herman	2	3	1	2	0	0	0
Dale	1	3	1	2	0	3	0
Total		31	3	9	25	13	2

Score by innings:

Sikeston—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Sikeston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
Cape	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	x	3	9	2

Runs: Malone, Fortman, Herman, Dale.

2-base hits: Kearns, Bloomfield, Fortman.

3-base hits: Herman, Packenbush.

Home runs: None.

Sacrifice hits: Payne.

Struck out by Sloan, 4; by Dale, 4.

Base on balls—off—Sloan, 1.

Hit by pitcher, Dale, 1.

Time of game one hour and 35 min.

Umpires: Ryan-Harvington.

Scorer: C. L. Blanton, Jr.

Attendance: 1422.

SIKESTON TO HAVE OPEN AIR CONCERTS DURING SUMMER

At the business meeting of the Sikeston Band last week, it was decided to respond to the popular demand that Sikeston have Band concerts one night in each week. Other towns the size of Sikeston have them, so why not Sikeston? The Sikeston Band will be strengthened for these concerts by musicians from other towns and arrangements have been made with other bands to trade concerts with Sikeston Band during the summer. In that way Sikeston will be favored with visits from the Chaffee, Oran and other bands during the summer.

It was decided that the concerts be held in Malone Park each Friday evening, unless the Commercial Club or business men who donate to the concert fund prefer another night or place.

Public concerts of this nature are generally given under the auspices of the Commrecial Club and our Club is asked to take the matter up at their next regular business meeting and report to the band if the night and place selected by the band is satisfactory. The Band also is asking the indorsement of the Commercial Club of the movement.

The concerts are to begin about the middle of June and run for sixteen weeks. The program for each concert will be published in advance in the Sikeston papers.

Miss Lilian Shield went Friday to Bertrand for a vsiit with Miss Marguerite Bush. The two young ladies attended the graduating exercises of Charleston High School in Charleston Friday evening.

SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congres.

THE STANDARD is the only paper in Scott County that is published twice-a-week; for newspaper readers wanting the news while it is news, and for advertisers desiring quick results, it is the best medium.

The Standard announces the following new rates for advertising effective August 1, 1920:

Display advertising, per single column inch, net 25c
Reading notices per line........10c
Financial statements for banks..$6.00
Probate notices, minimum......$5.00

The Standard announces the following new rates for subscription effective September 1, 1920:

Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott and adjoining counties..........$2.00
Yearly subscription elsewhere in United States $2.50

No renewal allowed at present rate for longer than one year.

Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Harvey's Mean Mind.

Mr. Harvey's first address is a combination of sycophancy, snobbishness and crass materialism. Mr. Harvey like many of his sort does not approve of the part we took in the world war. In spite of the accomplishments of the American soldiers and seamen. Mr Harvey regards the war as a failure because he did not direct it.

The following paragraphs contain all of the qualities we classified in Mr. Harding's address:

"My country stands ready to work with yours, because, first, it is to our own interest to do so, and secondly, because it is to the advantage of both. We do not resent being called idealists even as sometimes happens, by those who anticipated reward. Extolling our altruism is transparently material. But we have come to realize in the past few years that ideals too often resolve into illusions, and illusions we have found to be both dangerous and profitless.

"We deceive oursleves occasionally Even to this day at rare intervals an ebullient sophomore seeks applause by shouting that 'we won the war'. Far more prevalent until recently was the impression that we went to war to rescue humanity from all kinds of menacing perils..

"Not a few remain convinced that we sent our young soldiers across to save this kingdom, France and Italy. That is not a fact. We sent them solely to save the United States of America, and most reluctantly and laggardly at that.

"We were not too proud to fight, whatever that may mean. We were afraid not to fight. That is the real truth of the matter. So we came along toward the end and helped you and your allies shorten the war. That is all we did and that is all we claim to have done."

The cry of some of our enthusiastic Americans that we won the war is not pleasing to Mr. Harvey. He thinks we should sing low when it comes to recounting what we did. The best that Mr. Harvey says for our boys is that they came along late and helped shorten the war, which is tantamount to saying that without America, Italy, France and England would have won the war.

According to Mr. Harvey's reasoning the allies might have been compelled to fight a long time, but they would have won. Now the allies had fought this war for three years and during these three years they had not won. That they could not have won the war without America is partially demonstrated by the fact that after America went in and before America got in good the Germans barely missed breaking through in the spring of 1918 both to Calais and to Paris.

Without boasting, we ventue to remark that the first time the German linewa s ever pierced, broken and the break held, was in the fall of 1918, and the job was done by an American corps.

Sane Americans have never claimed to have won, but it is a fact that the war would have been lost by the allies if we had not gotten in it.

If the Americans got into the war "reluctantly and laggardly", as Mr. Harvey says, they certainly did business after they got in.

Mr. Harvey says we sent our troops across to France only to save America. How foolishly a man sometimes speaks when he gets on his feet. If we went to war alone to save the United Stats of America, the natural thing for us to have done would have been to have kept our troops at home and invited the Germans to do their worst after the Germans had cleaned up France and England.

The existence of the United States was never in danger because of the result of the European war.

If we were a mere huckstering people it might not have been to the commercial hardship of this country if Germany had beaten down both England and France.

The immediate cause of our going to war was the fact that Germany committed an act of war against America. But the controlling cause was the fact that we believed England and France to be in danger of their national and racial existence.

The French were drawn to us by strongest traditional ties. Besides, no people but the Germans want to destroy the French. Somebody said the French were the only people who will fight for an ideal and for whom other people will fight.

There are many things about the English government and British people that we do not like, but their Scotch, English, Welsh and Irish blood is mostly our blood. They speak our language and their laws and our laws are the same. In culture or lack of culutre we are alike. Shakespeare, Milton, Hope, John Locke, Newton Dean Swift Burke and the elder Pitt are ours as well as they are Great Britain's.

Mr. Harvey dishonors the spirit of the American boys who died and those who fought and survived, insults the mothers of these boys and the millions of Americans who gave freely of their labor and their money during this struggle, when he defines the motives of America.

Unless America had been controlled by ideals this government of ours would never have been able to put an army of 2,000,000 men in Europe in 18 months and to have an army of 5,000,000 in being at the same time.

Unless the American people had been moved by an ideal they never, within two years, would have raised about $25,000,000,000 incurred an expense of $40,000,000,000, and accepted a staggering load of immediate taxation.

If the United States were the sort of a nation that Harvey intimates from his speech it would die of materialism, dry rot and selfishness within a generation.

Moved by a desire to cast another stone at the broken Wilson, Harvey, like another garrulous gabber to whom Agamemnon gave the boot on the fields of Troy, says, "We were not too proud to fight, whatever that To say that we were afraid not to fight."

We were not too proud to fight, and it means just that and nothing else.

To say that we were afrid not to fight is a charge of selfishness and cravenness which no fair minded, upstanding, chivalrous American would be guilty of. But these qualities have not been dominant in Col. Harvey's character. Therefore he does not understand how mean his views are.—Commercial Appeal.

The editor of The Standard attended Journalistic Week at Columbia last week and believes he was well paid for the trip. He was a good listener and made many resolves that he hopes will be of benefit to the community. One thing ythat stood out plainer than anything else was the intention to try to run their papers on the higher ideal plane that should make the country weekly a power for the betterment of the country. A code of ethics will probably be aodpted at an early day that will force the blackmailer and rat out of the business. The editor expects to have some echos of this meeting in the Friday edition.

CARDUI HELPED REGAIN STRENGTH

Alabama Lady Was Sick For Three Years, Suffering Pain, Nervous and Depressed—Read Her Own Story of Recovery.

Paint Rock, Ala.—Mrs. C. M. Stegall, of near here, recently related the following interesting account of her recovery: "I was in a weakened condition. I was sick three years in bed, suffering a great deal of pain, weak, nervous, depressed. I was so weak, I couldn't walk across the floor; just had to lay and my little ones do the work. I was almost dead. I tried every thing I heard of, and a number of doctors. Still I didn't get any relief. I couldn't eat, and slept poorly. I believe if I hadn't heard of and taken Cardui I would have died. I bought six bottles, after a neighbor told me what it did for her.

"I began to eat and sleep, began to gain my strength and am now well and strong. I haven't had any trouble since . . . I sure can testify to the good that Cardui did me. I don't think there is a better tonic made and I believe it saved my life."

For over 40 years, thousands of women have used Cardui successfully, in the treatment of many womanly ailments.

If you suffer as these women did, take Cardui. It may help you, too.

At all druggists. E 85

Discovery of the Phillippines.

E. H. Oesch

From January 29th to February 6, 1921, I was in the city of Manila, attending the Twelfth Annual Carnival. The Mania Carnival has come to be as famous an institution in the Far East as the Veiled Prophet of St. Louis or the Mardi Gras of New Orleans are in the U. S. The Carnival is a great fair and fiesta. The main objects of this Fair were the most complete and detailed exposition of Phillippine products—scientific, artistic, agricultural, industrial, commercial, scholastic and economic. Everything was offered to the eyes of the world for the true appreciation of the wealth of this country. Local interest in making this the greatest Carnival centered on the fact that this celebration marked the four hundredth celebration of the Discovery of the Philippines by that great navigator Fernando de Magallanes, who, after a most turbulent and eventful voyage across the broad expanse of two oceans, landed on one of these faraway Isles, and planted the Cross and the flag of Spain, thus blazing the trial for the other intrepid Castilian conquerors who followed in his wake, bearing the torch of Western civilization. The fact that Magellan sacrificed his life in this country in 1521, and that these people have so eminently done honor to his memory in the Magallanes Carnival convinces me that maybe some of the homefolks will be interested in a repetition of the story of the discovery of this outpost of the United States.

Several motives are assigned to the discovery of the Philippines by Ferdinand Magellan, among which are the religious, the political and the economic. Authorities differ as to the relative importance of each of these motives, but I am convinced that the last named is the most fundamental.

It will be remembered that the establishment of the Ottoman Empire in Asia Minor in the 14th century and the fall of Constantinople in 1453 resulted in the closing of the old established trade routes between Europe and Asia, thereby rendering commercial intercourse between the two next to impossible. Inasmuch as there was, then an ever increasing demand in Europe for the commodities of the Far East, especilaly spices, great anxiety was felt over the paralyzation of commerce. A demand for the discovery of other trade routes to the "land of spices," therefore, arose.

The age of discovery which began in the days of Prince Henry, the Navigator, and extended into the beginning of modern history is really a result of the various attempts made by European navigators to find an "outside route" to the Indies. Thus, under the patronage of Portugal, sailors scoured the coasts of the Dark Continent until finally one Bartholomew Diaz succeeded in rounding the Cape of Good Hope. Another Portuguese, Vasco De Gama, in 1498, boldly plunged into the unknown seas beyond the Cape of Good Hope and succeeded in sailing to Kalikot (Calcutta). In reality, the voyage of Christopher Columbus, which resulted in the discovery of America in 1492, was also an attempt to discover, via the West, a trade route to the Indies. The voyage of Magellan, whic hdisclosed to the world a continent, and a hitherto unknown ocean, was like-wise another attempt to find a new way to the "lands of spices".

Fernando de Magallanes was born in Sabrosa, province of Traz-os-Montes, Portugal, in 1480. He belonged to the fourth order of Portuguese nobility, or "hidalgos de Cota de armas" (gentlemen of a coat of arms), and he brought up as a page in the court of Queen Leonor, consort to King Joao II, surnamed the Perfect. It is the common concensus of opinion that Magellan, while in the court, had occasion to study astronomy and navigation.

The idea of discovering a passage to the East via the West was not original with Magellan. Neither did he become convinced of its feasibility over night. Magellan inherited the experience of Columbus and he had some rich experiences of his own as a sailor in India (1508), in Cochin-China (1509) and in the Moluccas (1511), which convinced him that the plan was logical, though fraught with unknown dangers.

In 1517, he went to Valladolid to with the Portuguese monarch, so he renounced his nationality and repaired to the court of Spain where he was but coldly received. But fortunately for the world in general, the great navigator did not allow a King's whims to chill his stupendous plan. Great ideas, such as his, should be above princes and nations.

In 1517,he w ent to Valladolid to see the Emperor Charles the Fifth, Holy Roman Emperor, King of Spain, Liege Lord of the German Princes, and Ruler of the Low Countries. Charles was the grandson of Ferdinand of Leon and Isabella of Castile and Argon, who sent out Columbus, and he was the father of Philip the Second, for whom these Island were afterwards named. With the help of Juan de Aranda, an official in the India House at Sevilla, and of Diogo de Barbosa, whose charming daughter, Beatrice, later became Mrs. Magellan, he succeeded in gaining the ear of the priestly courtier, Juan Rodriguez de Fonseca, who introduced him to the great Emperor. "Magellan proposed to search for the Spice Iislands of the East Indies by the West; for that purpose he hoped to discover a strait at the extreme south of South America, and is said to have declared himself read to sail southwards to 75 degrees to realize his project.' Though the King at first hesitated, he finally approved of the plan and preparations were hastened with the able aid of the astronomer, Ruy Falerio, and the enthusiastic financial assistance of the merchant, Christopher de Haro.

The preparation of ships and the enlistment of crews took some time; when completed, here were five well equipped vessels, named the Trinidad (flagship), the Santonio, the Concepcion, the Santiago and the Victoria. This fleet was calculated to carry two hundred thirty-five sailors, but the expedition really started with about two hundred eighty men, representing six nationalities. Such was the expedition which Magellan was to command and which, on August 10, 1519, set sail down the Guadalquifer from Sevilla, amidst the discharges of "many pieces of artillery."

Briefly speaking, the expedition called at the Canaries, coasted along South America, found the strait which bears the name of the illustrious admiral, and issued into the Pacific. The little fleet now consisted of only three vessels due to the wrecking of the Santiago and the desertion of the San Antonio, but they bravely headed into the unknown wastes of the vast ocean, found the Ladrones and finally the Philippines on March 16, 1521.

The voyage, simple though it may seem at present, caused Magellan and his lieutenants many untold anxieites and tribulations, and took the lives of many of the brave men who sailed under them. Thus, the expedition was still sailing southwards along the coast of western Africa, when it was overtaken by strong winds. "Contrary to the opinion of the ancients", Pigafetta says, "before we reached the line (equator) many furious squalls of wind and currents of water struck us head-on in 14 degrees. As we could not advance, and in order that the ships might not be wrecked, all the sails were struck; and in this manner did we wander hither and yon on the sea, waiting for the tempest to cease, for it was very furious."

It was not only the fury of the elements that Magellan had to meet, for in his motley crew there were men whose loyalty for him was only skin-deep. These treacherous cut-throats plotted against the expedition and against the life of the commander to the extent that, in the port of St. Julian, S. A., a formidable mutiny rose and which nearly ended the voyage most disastrously. The mutineers seized three of the five ships, and it was only by the extraordinary daring and bravery of Magellan that the mutiny was suppressed and the journey continued.

But this was not all. It was while crossing the broadest ocean that the greatest suffering was endured. Antonio de Pigafetta, the historian of the expedition, describes their sufferings as follows: "We were three months and twenty days without getting any kind of fresh food. We ate biscuits swarming with worms, for they had eaten the good. They stank strongly of rats. We drank yellow water that had been putrid for many days. We also ate some ox-hides that covered the top of the mainyard to prevent the yard from chaffing the shrouds, and which had become exceedingly hard because of sun, wind and rain. We left the ox-hides in the sea for four or five days and then placed them for a few minutes on the top of embers, and so ate them; and often we ate sawdust from the boards. Rats were sold for one-half ducado (ducat) each, and even then we could not get them. But above all other misfortunes the following was the worst. The gums of both the lower and upper teeth of some of the men swelled until they could not eat under any circumstances and therefore died. Nineteen men died from that sickness alone.Many other men died and but few remained well".

This patient suffering and endurance was partly rewarded on March 6, 1521, when they found three inhabited and productive islands. They secured fresh water provisions but found the natives to be great thieves. Consequently the Islands were called "Los Ladrones" (The Thieves) and they are now called the Mariana Islands and belong to the U. S. Guam, with the finest harbor in the world, Pago-pago, is the largest of this group.

From the Ladrones, Magellan continued westward, looking for the "land where spices grew". Pigafette writes: "At dawn on Saturday March 16, 1921, we came upon a high land at a distance of three hundred leagues from the island of the Ladrones—an island named Zamal;" now Samar. They did not land in Samar but proceeded to the neighboring island of Humunu (Homonhon), and here on March 17, they landed to secure water and rest. March 17, being St. Lazarus' Day, Magellan named the islands Archipelago de San Lazaro. Here, the Spaniards saw the first Filipinos. After about one week, the fleet contimude sailing between the island of Leyte and Dinagot until they reached Limasawa. The well-cultivated fields aroused the admiration of the Spaniards and the hospitality of the people at once put them at rest. Here the first Mass was celebrated in the Philippine Islands on Sunday morning, March 31; and it was attended by the local chief and his brother, chief of Butuan. Magellan took his opportunity to declare "friendship" with two chieftains. Thus began a friendship between the two races, which years later Legaspi renewed and sealed with the blood compact, and which he and his subordinates immediately used as a pretext for conquest and subjugation.

The chief of Limasawa guided the Spaniards to the prosperous city of Cebu, the metropolis of the Visayas. The Cebuanos seemed to be familiar with the neighboring countries for they knew of China and the Moluccas, and a trading junk from Siam was in port when Magellan landed. Cebu was then ruled by Raja Humabon, an influential and powerful chieftain, whose name was known and respected far beyond the confines of his island. In Cebu alone, he had eight subordinate chiefs and 2,000 warriors armed with lances and bolos.

After the necessary preliminaries, the intrepid navigator and the mighty raja met, exchanged presents, and "communicated intrinsic love" to each other. The Cemuanos, chief and warriors, at once accepted the religion of their comrades.

Near Cebu lies the island of Mactan, which was then under the rule of the chieftains, Zula, and Lapulapu. Itap pears that Zula, as Humabon, accepted Catholicism and Spanish friendship, but Lapulapu refused. Magellan, eager to show the Cebunos a sample of Spanish prowess, attacked Zula on the night of April 26, with sixty Spanish fusiliers and a few native lancers in order to reduce the defiant chieftain to the rule of the Raja of Cebu. Magellan was confident of success, but for once the great man was mistaken by underestimating the skill and valor of the Filipina spearman. They fought with terrible fierceness, to the result that the attack was badly repulsed and Magellan in trying to assist a badly wounded comrade was himself killed outright by the charging aborigines. Thus perished the boldest sailor, after definitely proving the rotundity of the earth and nearly encircling it.

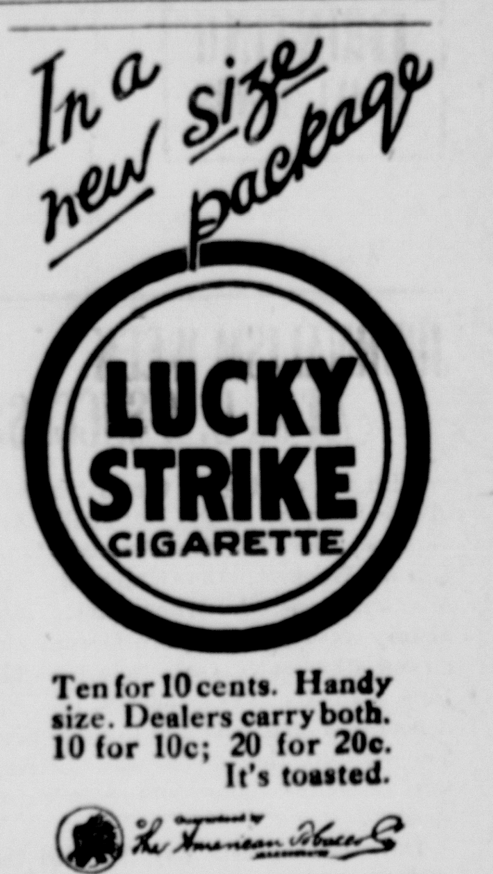
After the death of Magellan, the remaining crew chose Duarte Barboza and Juan Serrano as commanders. Barboza began at once to mistreat the natives to the result that he and twenty-three of his crew were killed at a banquet, while Serrano was captured. The remainder of the crew then elected Juan Sebastian del Cano captain, burned the Concepcion, and sailed from Cebu in the Victoria and the Trinidad to find the Spice Islands (Moluccas). They discovered the great islands of Palawan, Mindanos and Borneo as well as the Sulu Archipeleago and finally found the Moluccas on November 8, 1521. At Tidore, they obtained rich cargoes of spices, sandalwood, and gold.

The Trinidad started to return across the Pacfic via Mexico and the Straits of Magellan but she was captured and destroyed by the Portuguese. The Victoria successfully negotiated the Indian Ocean, rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and on the sixth of September, 1521, anchored in the port of San Lucar de Barrameda, Spain, more than three years after she sailed down the Guadalquiver from Sevlla. The circumnavigation was completed. One of the five vessels and 18 of the 280 men reached Spain after the first journey around the globe.

The Standard intends to take its readers through Christian College at Columbia in its next issue. E. D. Lee and Mrs. Lee, who are in charge of this splendid educational institution, very kindly showed the editor through the buliding from top to bottom and had him for lunch with two hundred pretty girls on Tuesday. We'll tell you about it Friday.

• • • •

The wheat crop from Oran north to St. Charles is nothing. Around St. Charles were splendid prospects while further north in Audrain, Boone, Randolph and Monroe counties, wheat was thin on the ground, short in straw, but with very good head. Oats needed rain, while corn planting in North Central Missouri was just about finished. A splendid rain fell in that section Thursday afternoon.



Ten for 10 cents. Handy size. Dealers carry both. 10 for 10c; 20 for 20c. It's toasted.

Talk about your rent profiteers, they are pikers, compared with the soft drink makers. During the war when sugar was scarce and 25 cents a pound, these soft drink manufacturers reduced the size of their bottles and raised the price from 5 to 10cen ts. As far as they are concerned the war is still going on only they are now making a profit of about 5 times as much as they did during the war.—Illmo Jimplicute.

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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

S. E. MISSOURI COOPERATIVE SUNFLOWER GROWERS' ASS'N

New Madrid, Mo., May 27, 1921.

Dear Sir:

For the benefit of members who were unable to attend recent meetings held over the territory we are taking this opportunity to advise, in a brief way, the present situation; results accomplished by the association and the things on which we are working.

Sunflower seed as you know is not a necessity in the same sense of the word as cotton, corn and wheat; but by handling through a central selling agency we believe that a larger portion of the 1920 sunflower crop has been sold than of any of the staple crops in this territory. About one-third of the holdings of the association having been moved to date at a price which we believe will give the growers a larger net return per acre than has been realized from either cotton, corn or wheat. Sunflower seed at from two to two and one-half dollars per hundred means a gross return of from twelve to eighteen dollars per acre.

Some members have stated that they could have sold their crop if it had not been pooled; this is no doubt true, due to the fact that all other seed was pooled but if the entire 3,000,000, lbs. in the association had been offered on the same market do you honestly believe it could have been sold at any price—furthermore if your crop had not been pooled would you have sold or would you have not probably held a little while for a better price as was done with wheat and corn. When you needed money you would have had to sell at any price as you know the banks were not loaning money while by having the seed pooled in bonded warehouses you were able to borrow on it and still own it—in other words you were able to secure credit thru your association that was not available in any other way.

We don't know what will be done with the surplus of approximately 9,000,000 bales of cotton now in the country, but we have developed a market for every pound of our surplus sunflower seed. The cotton seed mills have offered us a contract, and the linseed oil manufacturers are interested in purchasing not only the 1920 surplus but the entire 1921 production, whatever it may be at a price based on the value of linseed oil. The offer of course depends on their ability to buy through the association in large quantities. The contract offered by the oil mills has not been accepted for the reason that the price of linseed oil is increasing daily and 150 members who attended the recent meetings voted unanimously to hold, believing by the time lower freight rates are in effect that the oil price will have advanced to a figure that will give us very satisfactory returns on all seed on hands.

Your association has supported the protective tariff on vegetable oils and the emergency tariff which has just been passed carried an item of 20c a gallon; furthermore we have every assurance that sunflower seed and sunflower oil will be included in the permanent tariff in time to protect our 1921 crop on a basis of 2c a pound for seed and 20c a gallon for the oil.

The matter of decrease in freight rates on sunflower seed has taken up a considerable amount of time but we now have assurance from the traffic officials of interested railroads that they are willing to give us a more reasonable rate, and within the next 30 or 60 days we expect to have the same rate in effect on sunflower seed as we now have on cotton seed which will mean a saving of 20 to 50 cents per hundred lbs. as compared with present rates; in other words we expect the saving on freight alone on the balance on this one crop to more than pay the cost of your association to say nothing of the increased price due to the tariff and the fact that all competition as between the individual grower has been eliminated.

Sam C. Sharp, who was recently introduced for the position of assistant manager and bookkeeper, to the members attending the sunflower meetings, will not be with us and we have decided that a new position will not be created at this time.

Won't you please read this letter again carefully, be sure that you understand every part of it and if you have any criticism or suggestions to make, same will be gratefully accepted by your Board of Directors and Manager, as we are here to serve the best interests of every member of the association to the very best of our ability.—S. E. Mo. Sunflower Growers' Association.

BRADSHAW DEFIES GOVERNOR HYDE

Kansas City, Mo., May 27.—James T. Bradshaw, State Grain and Warehouse Commissioner, today threw down a challenge to Gov. Arthur M. Hyde to start proceedings to oust him from office.

The Governor had been quoted as saying he expects soon to remove Bradshaw, following Bradshaw's refusal to resign at the Governor's request.

"I understand St. Louis papers quote the Governor as saying he will expose me if I do not get out", said Bradshaw. "I don't know what that means, but if he makes any specific charge against me I am ready to meet it.

"To oust me the Governor must show cause, such an inefficiency, miscnoduct or neglect of my duties.

"Then, if I consider the charge insufficient or unwarranted, as it certainly would be, I have a right to a hearing before the Governor within ten days in person and by attorney.

'The Governor then is the judge of his own actions and can remove me, but I still would have recourse to the Supreme Court, and I certainly will take it.

"I believe the Governor is planning a move against me.

"He also hopes to weaken the movement for a referendum on the law which would oust me from office."

Bradshaw hinted he had some charges of his own to make if the Governor starts an ouster.

J. F. Cox and R. A. McCord of Sikeston were here Friday, checking up on progress of curbing Third St.—Lilbourn Herald.

An epidemic of smallpox has taken possession of the city of Lilbourn, which has been growing worse all week. As soon as Dr. W. N. O'Bannon, Deputy State Commissioner of Health of New Madrid county, was notified of a case of smallpox at Lilbourn, he promptly quanantined the house. Since the the spread of the disease has increased very rapidly and on Thursday it was estimated that nearly 150 cases were in that city.—New Madrid Record.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Perhaps the best and truest thing that has ever been said about this car is that you seldom hear anything but good things said about it.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The tire mileage is unusually high

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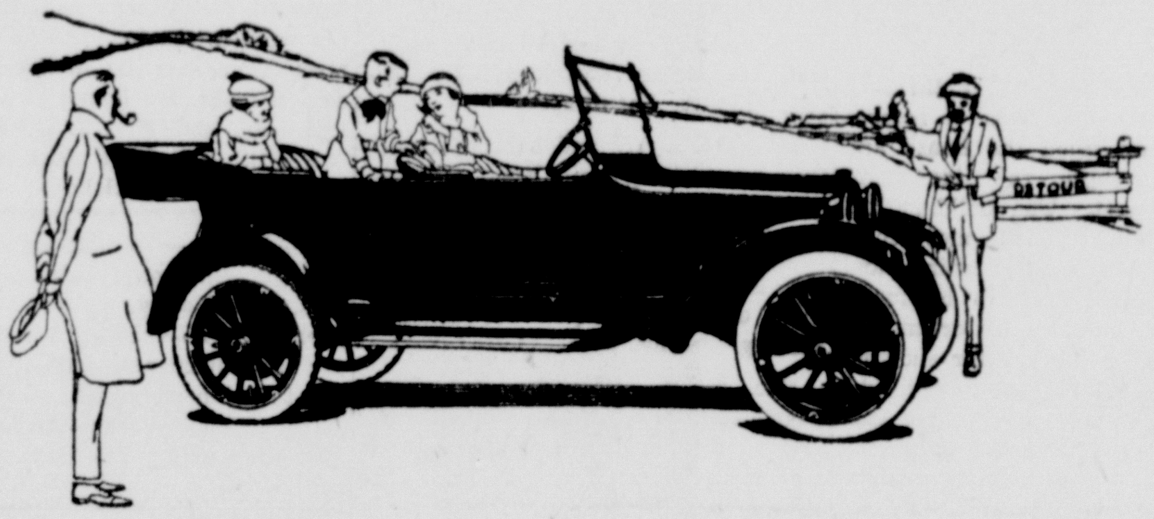

Hughes Vs. Harvey.

There need be no speculation as to the discrepancy of views between Ambassador Harvey and his superior, Secretary of State Hughes, unless the superior has directly reversed himself since he joined with 30 other distinguished advocates of peace in an appeal to the American people to vote for Candidate Harding as "the true course to bring America into an effective league to preserve peace."

That there may be no unsure reliance on memory as to just what Col. Harvey said at London and what Charles Evans Hughes said over his signature to a document printed on October 15, 1920, we reproduce excerpts of the statements exactly as they have been given to the world. Ambassador Harvey at London said:

"Finally, the question of America's participation in the league came before the people, who decided by a majority of 7,000,000. Prior to that election there had been much discussion of the real meaning of the world mandate. There has been little since. A single example provided a definition. A majority of 7,000,000 clearly conveyed a mandate that could neither be misunderstood nor disregarded.

"It follows, then, that the present government could not, without betrayal of its creators and masters, and will not, I can assure you, have another thing whatsoever to do with the league or any commisison or committee appointed by it or responsible to it, directly or indirectly, openly or furtively."

And now, what did Mr. Hughes and his cosignatories say when Republicans who wanted the League of Nations were looking to such responsible leaders as Mr. Hughes for guidance as to which way they should vote to secure the enforcement of their will in the matter? Here are the words of the statement:

"We have reached the conclusion that the true course to bring America into an effective league to preserve peace is not by insisting with Mr. Cox upon the acceptance of such a provision as article 10, thus prolonging the unfortunate situation created by Mr. Wilson's insistence upon that article, BUT BY FRANKLY CALLING UPON OTHER NATIONS TO AGREE TO CHANGES IN THE PROPOSED AGREEMENT which will obviate this vital objection and other objections less the subject of dispute. For this course we can look only to the Republican party and its candidates.

THE CONDITIONS OF EUROPE MAKE IT ESSENTIAL THAT THE STABILIZING EFFECT OF THE TREATY ALREADY MADE BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN POWERS SHALL NOT BE LOST BY THEM AND THAT THE NECESSARY CHANGES BE MADE BY CHALLENGING THE TERMS OF THAT TREATY RATHER THAN BY BEGINNING ENTIRELY ANEW."

Ambassador Harvey said the question of America's participation in the League was decided by a majority of 7,000,000. Which way? Harvey's way or Hughes' way? According to Harvey this crushing majority voted not only to stay out, but, he said, the present Government, on their mandate, will not "have another thing to do with the League or any commission or committee appointed by it or responsible to it, directly or indirectly, openly or furtively." According to Hughes the only way to get into the League was by voting for the Government that created Harvey and himself.

It remains to Mr. Hughes to indicate whether, by concurring in the view of his subordinate, he has reversed himself since campaign days.

All of the 31 signers were distinguished advocates of peace and some of them were stanch Republicans. Among the number were Lyman Abbott, Nicholas Murray Butler, John Grier Hibben, Herbert Hoover, A. Lawrence Lowell, Elihu Root, Jacob Gould Schurman, H. L. Stimson, Oscar S. Straus, Henry W. Taft, William Allen White and George W. Wickersham. But if the other 30 signers were themselves victimized, they are now, with the exception of Mr. Hoover, without means of making good their assurance to the voters. They are not a part of the Government. Mr. Hughes is.—Post-Dispatch.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO WHEAT IN EIGHT COUNTIES REPORTED

Extensive damage to the wheat crop in eight counties of Southeastern Missouri is reported by Prof. Alfred C. Burill, field entomologist for the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri. Prof. Burill was in St. Louis yesterday, on his way back to Columbia.

"Half of the possible wheat crop in those counties appears to be gone", he said. "Part of the damage was caused by the Easter freeze, but most of the loss is due to the Hessian fly and the joint worm. There will be further loss from red dust and loose smut."

During a two weeks' trip, in which he examined handfuls of the growing grain on many farms, Burrill visited Madison, Perry, St. Francois, Cape Girardeau, Scott, Mississippi Dunklin and New Madrid counties. He estimated that the damage to the wheat crop in those counties is already above a million dollars.

"Some of the farmers haven't waked up yet to the necessity of preventive measures" he said. "The joint worm can be controlled by plowing under the stubble as soon as the crop has been harvested, which will also get a large percentage of the Hessian flies. And further to control the Hessian fly pest, farmers should be more careful to do their seeding on a fly-free date, that is, after all the flies are dead. The College of Agriculture will furnish a map showing fly-free dates for the different tiers of counties.

We read in a paper the other day where some high brow said that a woman is as young as she looks and the man as young as long as he keeps looking.

We lamped the following in the Muskogie, Okla., Phoenix: "Last week an Opera Singer sang Salome, enclosed in twenty-eight beads and twenty-two of them were perspiration."

Former President Taft will probably be named as Justice White's successor on the supreme bench. We'd hate to have him try a case in which a great principle was involved. If he believed the principle legal but favored the party who refused to recognize it, as he did about the League of Nations last campaign, his decision would conform to most anything but justice and common sense.—Paris Appeal.

Prices of Meat Animals Lowest in Ten Years.

Prices of meat animals (hogs, cattle, sheep, and fowls) to producers of the United States decreased 9 per cent from March 15 to April 15, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. In the last 10 years prices paid for meat animals have increased 4.5 per cent during the period from the middle of March to the middle of April. The report shows that on April 15 the index figure of prices for meat animals was about 37.9 per cent lower than a year ago; about 16.3 per cent lower than the average of the last 10 years on April 15. The statisticians of the department point out that the high prices paid for meat animals during the last few years is the result of increased demand during and immediately following the war, and that the present prices are approaching those which maintained during normal times preceding the war.

"God Give Us Men"

We don't need men, in times like these, with mouths like belching craters, whose lava is discord and strife—but more men digging taters. We don't need men whose idioms of Bolsheviki choke us; we need more than of safer thought, and less of hokus pokus. We don't need Trotzky-laden germs and huge, bewhiskered shouters from steppes fo Dan—"God give us men!" but not wild soap-box spouters. We don't need anarchy whose wail each day is growing louder, whose single asset in this life is need of cootie powder. We don't need devotees of gore, of turmoil and of clamor, but men to work with adz and saw and not with mouth and hammer. Our smiling fields, still blending with the amethyst horizon, shall brgeon not in hands of freaks whose mouths are filled with pizen. "God give us men", the sober kind, instead of curbsone friskers, when ships come in, and not a load of anarchy and whiskers.—J. Harvey Burgess.

Discrimination

Said an elderly maiden named Claire:
"Of husbands I've not had my share,
Kate's had three cremated,
I've never been dated.
She's got them to burn. Is that fair?"

NEW MADRID COUNTY REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Sara Tisdale to W. C. Rose, both of New Madrid County: All of lot 3 block 11, City of Parma. $441.00.

Geo. D. Steel to J. A. Alsup, both of New Madrid County: Lots 5 and 6, block 10, Matthews. $800.00.

C. C. & H. G. Icenberger to Carry L. Forbis and Laura Wilde of New Madid County: All their right, title and interest in and to lots 41, 44 and 45, range A, City of Lilbourn, Mo. $1.00 and other valuable consideratios.

Laura Wilde of Stoddard County to Carrie L. Forbis of New Madrid County to Laura Wilde of Stoddard County: A part of lots 41, 44, 45, range A City of Lilbourn. $1.00 and other valuable consideration.

Earl M. Harvey to O. O. Stires, both of New Madrid County: Lot 1, block 1 Fly's Addition to Parma. $1750.00.

Harvey D. Carner to John Carner, both of Parma: Lot 4, block 5 Webb & Hyde's 1st Addition to Parma. $65.

George Carlisle of New Madrid County to Robert M. Stevenson of Dunklin County: SE¼ sec. 5, twp. 21, range 12. $18,414.00.

W. E. Davis to Farmers Bank of Portageville and Commercial Trust Co. 231.21 acres of land in sections 26 and 35, twp. 21, range 13. New Madrid County. $8,317.90.

Arthur Williams of Lilbourn to A. J. Meunier of New Madrid County: Lot 11, block 5, Baden's Addition to the City of Lilbourn, Mo. $300.00.

Marriage License.

Alex Williams of Caruthersville to Belle Waynick of New Madrid.

John Butrum to Emie Wheat, both of Parma.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Roblee and daughter returned Sunday from several days' stay in St. Louis.

Mrs. Oscar Royce came down Sunday from Cape Girardeau for a visit with her mother and sister, Mrs. Alice Hay and Miss Susie Hay.

"The only time my wife gives her tongue a holiday is when she is driving our Ford That's why I always let her officiate at the wheel." Thus spoke a local married man Monday. We pass the hint along. Perhaps it will stimulate the sale of automobiles and prove a valuable factor in a much-needed revival of business.—Paris Appeal.

$3 DAY FOR WHEAT HARVESTER

Growers in Wichita District Reject $3.50 Wage.

Wichita, Kan., May 28.—Wheat growers in the Wichita district, at a conference held here yesterday, decided on $3 as the maximum wage to be paid harvest hands this year in this district. Rather than impose a hardship on growers in the western part of the State, who must pay a higher wage, the farmers here set $3 rather than $3.50, the wage sponsored by many.

Where Blizzards Start.

The prairie provinces of Canada—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—are not without their bids to fame. For example:

The last of the wild buffalo herds of America, survivors of the millions of animals which roamed the plains and woodlands of the continent, now range through Northwestern Alberta.

This province alone is estimated to contain 15 per cent of the world's known coal supply.

The myriad of wild ducks, geese and other migratory fowl that fly northward each spring are for the most part bound for the Northern parts of the three provinces, where they build their nests and rear their young.

And much of the weather of the United States is manufactured in Alberta. This is not an idle fancy. The United States Weather Bureau recognizes that a large number of what are technically known as "disturbances" originate near the little town of Medicine Hat, a few miles over the Canadian line north of Montana, sweep down along the roots of the Rockies and spread out to the eastward, carrying in their trains cold waves, windstorms, rain, snow and blizzards.

When thoroughly dry the kerenel becomes so extremely hard that it has been used for building stones for the homes of the native chiefs. It is expected that a future cathedral at Dekar will introduce these kernels in the construction of its pillars.

Through a process known only to himself, Dr. Varton K. Osigna, known as the "Luther Burbank of the Silk industry", has developed the supersilkworm which spins a cocoon twice the size of the ordinary cocoon and spins silk in eighteen different colors.

Looking for a Laundress?

A whole corps of luandresse—all of them punctual and thorough—await your bidding here at our laundry.

No bickering, no waiting for a washwoman who never shows up, puctual collection and punctual delivery, modern methods and sanitary surroundings, your things immaculately finished—that's the service you get when these capable laundresses of ours do your washing.

Telephone today and our lriver will call.

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If you buy our bread, pies and cakes you KNOW you are getting the best bread, because we use the best wheat, sugar, milk, yeast and shortening.

As To the Quality—
Ask Your Neighbor

Phone 62

Schorle Bros. Baking Co.
---BAKERS OF---
Famous T. C. Bread Famous Golden Crust

SIKESTON ARCHITECT A VERY BUSY MAN

A. F. Lindsay, of the Lindsay Architect Co. is one of the busiest men in Southeast Missouri and his work is by no means confined to the immediate district. Mr. Lindsay has recently spent a great deal of time in Ballard County, Kentucky, where he has a number of school buildings now in course of construction. The work includes an $80,000 High School at Wickliffe, a $35,000 High School at La Center, a $30,000 Public School at Barlow and a $15000 Public School at Kevil, all these being in Bollard County.

In Southeast Missouri, Mr. Lindsay has a $12,000 school at Cline Island, Stoddard County; under construction. On the boards he has a school at Risco, one at Conran and an addition to the Caruthersville High School, this addition is a Study Hall.

Besides the above mentioned school buildings there are a number of bungalows in near-by towns and a $35,000 12-room residence for Mr. Harry Himmelberger of Cape Girardeau, which will be one of the handsomest homes in Cape—absolutely modern in every respect. Two airplane bungalows, a distinctive type are being built in Charleston for Drs. Lee and Reid. Mr. Lindsay will soon begin work on a 5-room log bungalow, a quaint type to be erected on the C. F. Bruton farm near this city. The plans include modern improvements and a beautifully finished niterior.

Bids were received Friday for a bank building at East Prairie. The building will be occupied by the Farmers Bank of which W. W. Bledsoe, a former Sikestonian, is cashier.

Because of the rush of work it was necessary to add a new man to the architectural force, Mr. F. H. Ely, the new member of the force, coming here for Allegan, Michigan.

What is the matter with Sikeston? Other towns in the district are progressing and many new buildings being erected. There are very few contractors and carpenters here now, most of them having gone to other towns, where new buildings are going up and where they can easily find employment.

Miss Ola Wagoner went Friday to Bernie, where she will spend a two-weeks' vacation with relatives.

Myron Watkins arrived the latter part of the week from New York City for a vacation visit with his parents at Oran and with Sikeston and Charleston friends.

About forty-five young pepole of the Epworth League enjoyed a League party at the home of Miss Addie Dover Friday evening. Various games and contests furnished amusement and at a late hour, refreshments of sandwiches, lemonade and cake were served.

On Wednesday of last week at 10 p. m. at the home of Rev. Finis Jones of Brown Spur, Miss Alpha Baughn and John Smith of Canalou were united in marriage, Rev. Jones officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Baughn, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Arbuckle Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Weaks, Miss Kathleen Smith, Louie Martin and P. H. Stevenson.

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C. L. STONE,
P. T. M., Mo. Pac. R. R.
St. Louis, Mo.

SPECIAL SESSION CALL FOR JUNE 14

Jefferson City, Mo., May 29.—The extra session of the Missouri General Assembly, which Gov. Hyde announced he would call June 14, will be confronted with much work besides road legislation. Here are some important things which Gov. Hyde will ask the the Legislature to do:

Reduce the corporation and income tax schedules.

Reduce the state tax from 10 cents to some lower levy and reduce the blind tax from 2 cents to 1 cent or less.

Enact a new primary election law with provisions authorizing the use of ballots before the grand jury and in court trials.

Place Jackson County under the law which limits the various counties from collecting in taxes to exceed 10 per cent more than was collected the previous year.

Hyde probably will also recommend:

That the Legislature resubmit the proposed amendment to the State Constitution striking out the word male and putting women upon an exact status with men. The Legislature failed to state in the proposed amendment that persons to vote must be 21 years of age. Infants could vote under the resolution as submitted.

That the Legislature amend the county unit school law to eliminate certain ambiguities and uncertainties with reference to the issuance of bonds for the construction of school houses, etc., W. T. Rutherford of St. Louis, former assistant attorney-general, who represents a number of bond concerns, suggested some necessary amendments to the county unit and the attorney-general, after consultation with Rutherford, directed Hyde's attention to sections apparently in need of amendment.

Gov. Hyde will be asked to recommend the re-enactment of the boxing measure urged by the American Legion, with changes to correct objections against the bill which he vetoed.

If the budget law is suspended, Hyde also will recommend that the Legislature appropriate money for the maintenance of the State Tax Commission. This department was taken over under the budget law and no separate appropriation was made for its important work, which includes the collection of corporation franchise taxes, the assessment of railroads and the supervision of assessments of real estate and personal property.

E. J. Keith made a business trip to St Louis last week.

Miss Mary Munroe visited friends in Cape Girardeau Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. J. B. Albritton and daughter Imogene visited relatives in Morehouse Friday.

Misses Fern Allen and Gace Estes returned Saturday from a week's stay in St. Louis.

Miss Laura Ruhl went Saturday to Cape Girardeau for a brief visit with Mrs. Richard Behrens.

Mrs. Jas. Klein, Mrs. Murray Klein and Miss Camille Klein visited in Cairo (??) Friday.

John Sikes visited at the E. Lindsay Brown home in Charleston during the Drummers Convention.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Lathom and daughter visited relatives in Dexter Saturday night and Sunday.

Miss Frances Busch, an experienced milliner of Mountain Grove, Mo., will arrive soon to take charge of the work room at Miss Garden's Shop.

Miss Evelyn Smith entertained the Wesley Class of the Methodist Sunday School at her home Friday evening. Class members and their teacher, Mrs. Maude Stubbs were guests.

The Sikeston Natatorium has a steady flow of fresh water constantly pasing through it during the hours patronized by the public. Everything kept clean and in order. The public is invited to visit this resort and partake of its pleasures.

C. F. Bruton paid $160 for Pavola, by Emancipator, from C. L. Blanton & Sons at their sale last March. One night last week she farrowed 10 pigs by Col. Pickett, and all sow pigs. This sow and litter will easily bring $1000 in the sale ring next spring as no better blood can be found in the United States.

John Stalls, wanted at Chaffee for stealing an automobile belonging to Judge Pfefferkorn, was arrested by officer Burns Friday night at the Frisco station and locked in the city jail until Saturday, when Deputy Sheriff Scott came down and took him to Benton. Stalls was at one time a member of the Sikeston police force. A warrant was issued for his arrest and Sikeston officers were instructed by the county officers to watch for him. Burns found him on the south bound train.

THE QUALITY STORE

SIKESTON MERCANTILE CO.

SIKESTON MO.

Special For This Week

Pure Fancy Homemade Sorghum in gallon cans, at

95c

Miss Helen Driskill visited homefolks in Oran Saturday night and Sunday.

Harry C. Blanton went Sunday afternoon to Zalma to deliver the Memorial Day address at the services held there Monday.

According to recent French bulletins, a new form of vegetable ivory is being used in European industry. It is produced from the kernel of a fruit growing upon palm found in the upper Senegal-Niger territory.

The Dorris Airdome, Sikeston's new motion picture show opened Thursday evening with the First National production "Go and Get It", a thrilling picture of newspaper life. A record-breaking crowd filled the house and overflowed through the side doors and to the street. The building has been remodeled and made most comfortable for these warm evenings and nowhere in the State can be found a showhouse showing better motion pictures than are booked for showing at the Dorris. J. E. Cummings, who is in charge of the show, states that his chief aim is to secure only the best for his patrons and no expense or energy will be spared to do so. The Sikeston Band furnished music on the opening night, but an excellent orchestra has been employed to play for the pictures at all times.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE

XV.—KENTUCKY

THE kinship of Kentucky and Virginia is that of parent and child. From Virginia came most of the settlers of the western state, and with them these pioneers brought Virginia institutions and ideals. It was not until 1750 that the first authentic journey was made by a white man into central parts of the region afterwards called Kentucky.

Further explorations showed that this territory held two important attractions for settlers. The first was the great fertility of what was called the Blue Grass region. The so-called blue grass, from which this state is nicknamed the "Blue Grass State" is in no wise peculiar to Kentucky.

The second inducement for settlers was the fact that there were no Indians living in this region. It was later found that many roving bands of savages crossed the Ohio from the north and sorely harassed the early colonists until Clark's expeditions into Ohio and Indiana checked their invasions. In fact, the name Kentucky is probably derived from the Iroquois word kentka-ke, meaning "hunting land." Another interpretation is "dark and bloody ground," but this is doubtless incorrect.

The main highways of travel at that time were Daniel Boone's "Wilderness Road" through Cumberland Gap and down the Ohio. Hardy pioneers poured into this new territory in such numbers that in 1792, with the permission of Virginia, Kentucky was admitted to the Union as the fifteenth state with an area of 40,598 square miles. Kentucky has thirteen electoral votes for president. The remarkable physical condition of its population is shown in a report of the volunteers in the Civil war. This gave their average height as nearly an inch taller than the New England troops and with a correspondingly greater girth of chest.

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MATTHEWS ITEMS

Charley Zoff went to Point Pleasant Sunday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Swarzt were the guests of Mrs. Amanda Long Sunday.

George Henderschott of Texas arrived in Matthews Saturday to visit relatives.

Mrs. Bohanon of Charter Oak is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. Hinchy this week.

Mrs. Joe Weatherford of White Oak visited her daughter, Mrs. Alfred Gossitt, Saturday.

Mrs. Roy Byers and babe of Bragg City are visiting Mrs. Byers parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fant this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Steel and two son, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Deane and little daughter motored to Sikeston Sunday evening.

Mrs. E. M. Ratcliffe and little granddaughter Barbara, spent the past week with Mrs. Ratcliffe's daughter, Mrs. Frank Myer and family of Kewanee.

Miss Gertie Hinchey, eldset daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Luther Hinchey, was taken suddenly ill Tuesday evening with contraction of the spine nd has been lying very low. Dr. Presnell of Sikeston was called to consult with Dr. Waters. Grave hopes are felt for her recovery.

Mrs. Lola McCloud entertained the following named invited guests Thursday night with a tacky party: Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Carrol, Mr. and Mrs. Linn Swartz, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Swartz, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Charley McMillin, Mrs. Ray Crosby, Misses Vera Roberts, Clara Alice and Frankie Deane, Addie James, Willia and Lillith Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Williams. A beautiful center piece, made by the hostess, all hand work was given to the lady being dressed in the tackest style, which was awarded to Miss Addie James, The gentleman prize was a box of handkerchiefs, which was a tie between Messrs. Albert Deane and Charley McMillin. It was decided in favor of Mr. McMillin. The party was voted as one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season. The costumes worn by the guests were worthy of a genius. The refreshments consisting of lemonade, cake and ice cream were served in dishes and tin cups, with lemon wrappers for napkins.

The remains of Miss Della Cochran was brought to Matthews Sunday morning for interment in the Matthews cemetery. The funeral cortege was met in Sikeston by G. F. Deane, B. F. Swartz, Mrs. Lola McCloud, Misses Vera Roberts, Phyllis McAdoo, Clara and Alice Deane, Willa and Lillith Deane. The remains were conveyed from Sikeston to Matthews in the Welsh funeral car. Service were held in the M. E. Church of which the deceased was a devoted member. Miss Della Cochran spent a number of years in this town and was a girl loved and respected by all who knew her, and her death was keenly felt by her young friends.

This estimable young lady had just completed a business course, and secured a position, when she was taken sick with leakage of the heart. A mother, father, three sisters and three brothers survive the deceased. The family have the heartfelt sympathey of our entire community. The mother, Mrs. Cochran and two sisters, Misses Eva and Annie, her many friends and Frank Jett and Miss Mary Kirkton accompanied the remains to the last resting place.

Mrs. Ruby Jackson and daughter, Miss Vivian, left Monday for a month's visit in Helena, Ark., with Mrs. Jackson's sister, Mrs. E. W. Perrigo

A rain is badly needed in the Sikeston District. Many farmers in the bottoms have had to discontinue planting on account of ground being too hard to make a suitable seed bed. Wheat has come out wonderful so reports from farmers say.

A divorce from Frank M. Ducker, was granted in Kansas City Friday, May 20, to Agnes Lee Ducker and her maiden name Randol restored. Miss Agnes arrived in Sikeston Sunday to make her home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Randol.

HIDES WE BUY ALL KINDS.—WALPOLES MARKET.

WANTED— Middle-aged woman for general housework. Apply to Mrs. Lou McCoy. 3t.

FOR RENT—Cottage 5 rooms, modern improvements, bath, outhouses, front and back porch, shady side of street. Two blocks from business district, apply The Sikeston Mercantile Co.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE

XVI.—TENNESSEE

THE history of Tennessee stretches back to the year 1541 when De Soto with his party of Spanish adventurers probably reached the present site of Memphis on the Mississippi. The French under La Salle built a fort here about 1682. The English also laid claim to this territory, including it in the grant to North Carolina. It was not until 1770 that the first permanent settlement was made by James Robertson and this was soon followed by many other settlers from North Carolina. They formed what they called the Washington district, but this was short lived as it was promptly annexed to North Carolina. In 1784 the inhabitants, indignant over North Carolina's attitude toward them, declared their independence and formed the State of Franklin or Frankland. As this secession was not countenanced by North Carolina, for a number of years a state of confusion existed with two sets of officers trying to govern. Meanwhile the settlement suffered severely from hostile Indians and from the Spanish, who still held Louisiana, and controlled the Mississippi river. In 1790 North Carolina finally ceded this territory to the United States. By 1796 the population had increased to over 60,000, so Tennessee was admitted as the sixteenth state of the Union.

At the outbreak of the Civil war, Tennessee joined the Confederacy. In 1866, when the state was readmitted to the Union, there was much disorder during the reconstruction period. This led to the formation of the Ku Klux Klan, the influence of which quickly spread throughout the Southern states. This secret organization took into its own hands the suppression of crime and the administration of justice.

Tennessee contains 42,022 square miles, and is sometimes called the Volunteer state. It is named after its principal river, which is a Cherokee word meaning "Crooked River" or "bend in the river."

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DECORATION DAY OBSERVED HERE

The graves of Sikestons war heroes were decorated Sunday, members of the American Legion, the National Guard and a large assembly of citizens paying a fitting tribute to our soldiers dead. Prior to the ceremonies in Sikeston Cemetery a service was held in Malone Park. A parade of world war veterans, Company K of the National Guards and citizens formed at the park and, lead by the Sikeston Band and National colors, marched to the cemetery, where many graves were decorated with flowers. Addresses were made by Rev. Father George W. Ryan, Rev. G. C. Greenway and Attorney R. E. Bailey.

Memorial Day was observed here Sunday in order that members of the Henry Meldrum Post, American Legion might take part in the services at Charleston Monday when a monument to fallen heroes was unveiled.

Miss Hazel Wise was a visitor in Kewanee Sunday afternoon and night.

Miss Geneva Norrid has accepted a position with the Sikeston Mercantile beginning her work there Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Stone are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son, born to them Sunday, May 29th.

W. L. Little (John D.) had as his guest Thursday evening, his half-brother, Richard Cannon of Columbus, Ky.

Kendall Sikes went Friday morning to Charleston to visit his aunt, Mrs. E. Lindsay Brown during the Drummers Meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Sikes were among the many Sikestonians who visited Charleston during the Drummers' Convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Anderson were among the many from this city, who attended the memorial service in Charleston Monday.

Mrs. Bettie Matthews and Miss Camille Klein expect to leave Tuesday for Poplar Bluff, where they will be guests of Mrs. J. C. Corrigan.

Mrs. John Moll and two granddaughters, Tomsey and Pauline Proffer of Jackson, visited relatives in Morehouse the latter part of the week.

Mrs. Birch Moll, Mrs. J. M. Pittman, Harold Pittmen and Willard Mount visited friends in Chaffee Friday returning home Saturday morning

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Kendall are rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter born to them Saturday, May 28, at Barnes Hospital, St. Louis. Both mother and babe are doing splendidly.

L. B. Kornegger, who is superintending his farm near Puxico, with his two sons, Kenneth and Neal and their families, motored to Sikeston Saturday for a two-days' visit with Mrs. Kornegger.

Miss Jessie Brothers, who has been designer and trimmer at Miss Daisy Garden's Millinery Shop for the past three seasons left Saturday afternoon for Greencastle, Ind., to spend her vacation with homefolks.

Mrs. John Simler returned Friday last, from a visit with friends in Cape Girardeau. Her daughter, Mrs. J. Fred Bowman and son, who have been in Cape Girardeau for the past two weeks, reutrned home with Mrs. Simler.

Miss Mary Munroe, Community Nurse, received word Friday of the death of her mother, Friday, May 6th, at her home in Galway, Ireland. Miss Munroe had been making plans to return to Ireland for a visit with her mother.

Mrs. Belle Sams, accompanied by her grandson, Ollie Sams Boas, went Saturday to Clinton, Ky., to take part in the Memorial Day service. The body of Mrs. Sams' son, Milton, Sikeston's first victim of the world war, is interred in the little cemetery at Clinton.

The effect on the growth of plants caused by increasing the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has been tried, and the results are said to have been very promising. The gas obtained in the process of smelting iron ore was supplied by pipes to an area of some seven acres, and the crops taken off this kind were from 82 per cent upward greater than those from similar, but untreated plots.

Scientists are interested in the discovery of a stone wall near Chattanooga, Tenn., which bears evidence of having been buried for four thousand years. It has been discovered at a depth of 25 feet, and it is said to be from twenty to thirty feet high and three feet thick. It is seven hundred feet long. The wall is covered with hieroglyphics, and it is the theory of some of the scientist who have looked at it that the heiroglyphich were written by race of people at war and about to become extinct.

The Heart's Great Work.

The pulse of the great Napoleon is said to have made only fifty beats a minute. Eighty is not an unusual number. But, supposing the case of a heart that beats seventy-five times a minute, expelling ten cubic inches of blood at each "stroke", it is apparent that the little pump delivers forty-five cubic inches in one hour, over a million cubic inches in a day, or (as may easily be reckoned) about seven thousand tons of vital fluid in a twelvemonth.

In figuring this out, the Scientific American calls attention to the fact that a human heart has four compartments—two auricles and two ventricles. The auricles are merely reservoirs. The energy developed by the pump is furnished by the right and left ventricles—the right one sending impure blood to the lungs and the left one forcing the pure blood into circulation.

The left ventricle alone uses in a day enough energy to raise one ton ninety feet. All the blood pumped by one heart engine in one year would suffice to fill a tank 61 feet wide and 61 feet high. Or, if the tank were cylindrical and fifty feet in diameter, it would have to be 115 feet high in order to hold the 1,700,000 gallons pumped by a single heart in the course of a twelve-month.

Here is a real hot one if it gets by the censor: Night Police Clerk Terry says that girls can carry concealed arms but many of them do not carry concealed legs.—Cairo Bulletin.

Mrs. W. T. Shanks and Miss Mildred Bowman left Saturday for St. Charles to visit their sister, Miss Melvin Bowman, who is a student at Lindenwood College. They expect to remain until after the commencement exercises and Miss Melvin will return home with them.

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SIKESTON STANDARD

TUESDAY MORNING

The Only Twice-a-Week Newspaper in Scott County

VOLUME 9. SIKESTON, SCOTT COUNTY, MISSOURI TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1921 NUMBER 90

JOURNALISM WEEK AT M. U. A SUCCESS

With the closing of the last speech at the Banquet of the Nationally Advertised, the Twelfth Annual Journalism Week at the University of Missouri passed triumphantly into history and took its place beside the eleven other such weeks held here before. To the 117 students in the School of Journalism and to more than 300 visitors this week was instructive and entertaining, and entirely too short.

The week opened May 23 with the largest meeting ever held by the Missouri Writers' Guild. This was the seventh annual convention of the Guild and forty-four members were present. During the six years since the first meeting the Guild has grown from 25 membres to more than 100. At this meeting many helpful talks on successful authorshi were given. Last year's record shows that members of the Missouri Writers' Guild appeared in such standard publications as Harper's, Scribner's, Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, the American, Green Book, Red Book, Munsey, Youth's Companion and many of the Street & Smith publications. In addition to this many have published books this year, novels, technical works and books of general information.

The writing of editorials and feature articles was discussed on the second day of the week. Irving Brant, chief editorial writer of the St. Louis Star, gave some valuable hints on how to write editorials. Clark McAdams, special writer of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, spoke on the "Making of a Column." J. N. Stonebraker of the Kirksville Express and E. J. Melton of the Boonville Republican also gave some advice on making a "column". F. P. Glass, former president of the Amercian Newspaper Publishers Association, spoke on "Tendencies in Present Day Journalism". Harry Hansen, Literary editor of the Chicago Daily News, spoke on the "Romance of the Interview". Miss Sára L. Lockwood, a graduate of the School of Journalism gave an account of her experiences as a special writer on the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Miss Lockwood recently accepted a position on the School of Journalism faculty. Frank H. King, a member of the Associated Press staff in London, gave some of his experiences as a reporter in foreign countries. He is also a graduate of the School of Journalism.

The program of the third day was devoted mostly to advertising. Marco Morrow, asistant publisher of the Capper publications, spoke on "Advertising—Present and Future." Many of the talks had to do with advertising on country weeklies and with the opportunities that advertising offers in rural journalism. Moving picture films were used to teach the proper methods of making advertising layout and to illustrate the production of news print.

There were special meetings of the American Association of Agricultural Editors. Agricultural editors representing colleges in all parts of the United States were present.

The Missouri Press Association conducted the morning session on the fourth day. Several talks were made showing the importance of putting farm news in the papers. The outstanding talk of the morning was made by Alexander Hume Ford, secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union, Honolulu, Hawaii. He spoke on "Pan-Pacific Journalism". Frank Leroy Blanchard, associate editor of Editor and Publisher, spoke on the "Share of the Press in the World Order". Richard V. Oulahan, the most popular and best known correspondent in Washington, D. C., spoke on "Washington as a World News Center."

Richard D. Hebb of the public relations department of Swift & Company gave an interesting talk the last day of Journalism Week on "The News in National Advertising." The proprietor and editor of the Japan Advertiser and the Trans-Pacific, B. W. Fleisher, spoke on "Journalism and World Peace". Several graduates of the School of Journalism are now working for Mr. Fleisher on his foreign newspapers.

The Banquet of the Nationally Advertised which closed Journalism Week was held in the University of Missouri Gymnasium.

Six hundred persons attended the banquet and seventy members of the School of Journalism waited on the tables. Dean Walter Williams, presided.

Following the dinner, Dean Williams asked that everyone stand and drink a toast to the President of the United States. He then read a message from President Harding heartily indorsing journalism week at the University of Missouri.

"The White House, Washington, May 21, 1921:

"It is a pleasure to comply with your request for a little message to be read to the gathering of newspaper men and students of journalism during Journalism Week at the University of Missouri. I regret not being able to be with you in person, but that is quite impossible. I feel strongly that there is not a profession for which thorough and efficient training is more desirable than for that of journalism, and I believe that schools of Journalism represent the possibility of a large public service for this reason. I trust that yours may have that experience, and wish to extend to its students and to the newspaper men and women, who will be with you during Journalism Week, the assurance of my high regards and best wishes.—Warren G. Harding."

The guests were given baskets filled with known articles, including a "stick of dynamite", and a miniature player piano roll.

NEWSPRINT MADE AT NIAGARA OF PINE FROM ALABAMA

Tuscaloosa, Ala., May 28.—An order for 10 carloads of Alabama pine from a Niagara Falls paper mill marks the first commercial effort in the manufacture of newsprint from this timber.

The Niagara Falls mill successfully worked a small 'run' of pine cut especially for the experiment. Samples of the paper received here are pronounced by experts to be as good as the produce of the spruce.

GERMAN COAL FAR BELOW BRITISH-AMERICAN PRICES

Bremen, May 28.—Coal delivered to the entente by Germany under the Spa agreement is being offered in the markets of Belgium at prices against which American and English coal cannot compete, it is said here. It also is asserted that coal delivered to France by Germany also is being resold in German markets at prices considerably lower than American and English exporters can offer.

Banker's Friends Elated

"Twelve years ago I became afflicted with stomach trouble which steadily became worse. I frequently became prostrated with colic attacks and bloating. My doctors wanted to operate for gall stones. I wished to avoid an operation and on advice of a friend tried Mayr's Wonderful Remedy with excellent results as since taking it about 2 years ago my trouble has entirely disappeared." It removes the catarrhal mucous from the intestinal tract, and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded at Hess & Co. and Druggists everywhere.

Death of Joshua Beauchamp

Joshna Beauchamp, a brother of Dallas Beauchamp Sr., died Friday at St. Mary's Infirmary, Cairo, after an illness of ten weeks. Mr. Beauchamp was born November 24, 1858, being nearly 63 years of age. He is survived by six children, three sons, Melville, Arnold and John and three daughters, Mildred and Nannie of Galveston, Texas and Leona of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral arrangements will not be completed until the arrival of the children. The remains will be taken to Charleston for burial beside his wife, who died several years ago.

County Agent, W. E. Foard, of Scott County sends in the following interesting report of the Illmo sewing club, with Mrs. E. D. Johnson as leader: The girls made a quilt, putting their names on the squares. After this was quilted they had a spelling bee and a candy sale, charging ten cents admission. The quilt was awarded to the best speller. With the money made from this entertainment and with help from the Parent-Teacher Association they bought a sewing machine. They also bought gingham and made aprons, etc., for a bazaar held May 13, at which time an exhibit of their sewing work was made.

Leonard McMullin, the Flying Farmer, went Saturday afternoon to St. Louis, where he was booked for an exhibition flight for the entertainment of the crowds at Maxwellton Park Sunday afternoon.

She's At The DORRIS
TO-NITE, MONDAY

There's Annabel, affectionate but disconcerting Annabel, Sweet William, who acquires muscle to win her—there's the Purity Leaguers and Fussy old Father—there's the tough sea Captain and his murderous crew—there's the lone Fisherman—the daring aviator—the bad boxing instructor—swarms of bathing beauties, wonderful adventures on land and sea—under water and in the air.

THE COMEDY DRAMA EXTRAORDINARY
with the World-Famous Diving Venus

ANNETTE KELLERMAN
in her Mile-a-Minute Comedy Drama

"WHAT WOMEN LOVE"
A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION

NEW MORNING DAILY FOR MO. DEMOCRATS

The St. Louis Democratic Newspaper Publishing Company has made formal announcement of the projected Democratic morning daily newspaper.

The announcement of the company is as follows:

The time has come, when St. Louis must have a Daily Democratic morning paper to take the place of the old "Republic." A paper which will be Democratic, seven days in the week, and one which will work in harmony with Democratic papers in the smaller cities of Missouri, for the redemption of the Party from Republican misrule.

This undertaking has the indorsement of the National, State and City organizaitons and will be controlled of everything, it takes a large capital to start an enterprise of this magnitude; we have therefore decided to make this a co-operative proposition.

Our purpose is raise three million dollars and to offer the stock to the loyal Democratic voters of the State, at a par value of one dollar per share, with a minimum subscription of five dollars. This stock will be full paid, and nonassessable, and will be incorporated under the laws of Missouri.

We will furnish the best modern news service that money can buy, and will be up-to-date in every feature of our paper. The name will be decided on in the near future.

J. P. Johnson and son Glenn motored down from Arbor, Cape County, Thursday, Mr. Johnson coming down to attend to business matters.

Mrs. George Kirk and son, Charles Leonard came in Monday from Kansas City for an extended visit with Mrs. Kirk's mother, Mrs. L. B. Kornegger.

Play This Record On the Fourth

"On the Campus"
"Bullets and Bayonets"

SOUSA'S BAND

Victor Double-Faced Record, 18752

Two new marches by the "March King," brilliant, inspiring, splendid, powerful. They will thrill you with the love of country that every free born man or woman is proud to feel.

This record is made to be played on the Victrola. If you have no Victrola, we can furnish any of the latest models.

DERRIS, The Druggist
Sikeston, Mo.

American Troops in Germany.

Frankfurter Zeitung prints an editorial note to the effect that its office is receiving complaints from Coblenz regarding the interference of the American authorities in business affairs. On account of the high pay of American troops and the fact that they receive this pay in dollars, prices are much higher in the American zone than elsewhere in the Rhine Valley. Naturally the residents of that region wish to see price reduced Frankfurter Zeitung questions whether the German authorities could have accomplished more than they have done in this direction. In any case, the American authorities have imposed heavy fines upon German firms for profiteering, and several merchants have been forced to close their places of business for this reason. American officers and especially the women of their entourage, are among those who bring these complaints before the authorities. This daily observes: "The American officials are certainly not actuated by improper motives (in their price control), but they should bear in mind that they do not possess the expert knowledge of local conditions necessary for wise intervention in the business affairs of a foreign country. They ought to leave these matters so far as practicable to German officials."—The Living Age.

SPECIAL GERMAN COURIER TO CARRY $200,000,000 TO ALLIES

Berlin, May 28.—A special Government courier will leave for Paris tonight with 20 drafts on the Imperial Treasury of $10,000,000 each to be handed the Allied Reparations Commission on account of the reparations owed by Germany.

This is believed here to be a record remittance.

BIG FIRE AT THE MOREHOUSE FACTORY

Morehouse, Mo., May 28.—Four sheds of the Morehouse Stave Company, valued at approximately $60,000 and ten box-cars on the Frisco siding, were destroyed by a fire of undetermined origin about 11 o'clock Friday night. The fire was fought by a large crowd of citizens, hose being brought from the Himmelberger-Harrison Company here, and heroic efforts made to save the buildings and prevent the spread of the conflagration.

Two carloads of barrel headings were burned in the sheds. Five hundred feet of railroad track near by and on which the cars burned curled up on account of the heat.

The damage was estimated to be between $50,000 and $60.000 by Frank Zelman, president of the stave company this morning. It would have been far in excess of that if it had not been for the hard fight waged by Morehouse citizens. Although the plant was insured, the insurance will not cover the damage Mr. Zelman said.

The fire is supposed to have started about 11:15 p. m., but no clew has been found as to how it originated. A night watchman, passing the place a half hour before 11, said that he saw no trace of fire then.

8 ESTATES PAY OVER $8000 STATE INHERITANCE TAX

Jefferson City, Mo., May 28.—But eight estates in Missouri contributed above $8000 to the state inheritance tax fund since the first of the year. The total amount collected for January, February, March and April is $372,549.29. All May returns have not been reported to the State Treasurer. The estates that have contrubted above $8000 this year are:

Emma V. Vineyard, of Buchanan County, $15,046; John L. Plattenburg, Dalafyette County, $9113.90; Lizzie S. Gilkeson, St. Louis, $8085.21; Eva Barnes, St. Louis $14,895.50; Mary Frances Roberts, Franklin County, $14,259.65; Samuel C. Bordley, St. Louis, $16,812.536 John J. Broderick, St. Louis $47,091.21; Lorrain F. Jones, St. Louis County, $31,224.71.

The State Auditor estimated the receipts into this fund for this year and next year at $2,800,0000.

Meeting of Osteopaths

The Southeast Missouri Osteopathic Association was organized at a meeting held last week in Sikeston, the purpose of the organization being to further the interests of osteopathy in this section of the State.

Inteesting talks were made by Dr. S. T. Cannon of Dexter; Dr.. G. A. Bradfute, of Caruthersville; Dr C. E. Crosby, Festus; Dr. George W. McElwee, Kennett; Dr. H. E. Reuber and Dr V. D. Hunter of Sikeston.

Drs. Reuber and Hunter were hosts at a banquet, served to the visitors at Hotel Marshall which was followed by reminiscences of college days. The next meeting of the Association will be held in Cape Girardeau, October 13-14.

Dr. C. W. Kinsey of Cape Girardeau was elected president of the Association and Dr. Anita Bohnsack, also of Cape Girardeau, Secretary and treasurer.

Narrowly Escapes Serious Injury

Bill Mason of Oran, narrowly escaped serious injury Sunday morning, when his Ford touring car turned turtle from a high culvert bridge and landed bottom up in the mud with Mason, the only occupant of the car, pinioned under it. The accident occurred about 3 o'clock Sunday morning and Mason lay beneath the car until about 8, unable to extricate himself. A number of cars passed over the bridge and altho' he shouted continuously for help, he could not attract attention. Outside of minor cuts about the head and face, caused by glass from the broken windshield, and a few bruises, Mason is seemingly none the worse for the experience.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Womack and babe arrived Friday from Paris, Tex., for a visit with Mrs. Womack's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilkins.

James Groves, until recently janitor of the M. E. Church, left Sunday morning for St. Louis, where he will reside in the future. Because of his advanced age, 81 years, Mr. Groves was unable to keep up the work around the church building and grounds.

SIKESTON ONE THE CAPE THREE

In what started out to be a victorious game for Sikeston, Sunday, turned out to be a big defeat. The first three men up for Sikeston had no trouble in connecting with Gene Dales' pitching, although they got no place with it, they hit the ball for good hard clouts. Then when Cape came to the bat, it was three men up and three down, giving Sloan two strikes out of the three men to face him. They played very pretty ball until the last half of the third, when Cape scored two runs on hits, which should not have been hits but were not fielded. Then Sikeston in the first of the fourth scored one and had the opportuiity to score another but caught the man out at third on a force out. They both settled down then until the last half of the 7th, when Cape scored their only earned run of the game by Herman hitting a three bagger and Dale following hmi with a single.

Sikeston plays the Sunshine Specials of St. Louis here Sunday, June 5th. Below we give the summary of the game. It is impossible to give it by the innings, as the score book is in Cape Girardeau.

Sikeston

Player	P	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Dudley	6	4	0	1	3	3	0
Payne	5	4	0	0	1	0	0
Meatte	9	4	0	0	0	0	0
Bowman	8	3	0	0	1	0	0
Kearns	2	4	0	1	2	0	0
Sloan	1	4	0	0	0	5	0
Belden	4	4	0	0	3	1	0
Malone	7	4	1	1	2	0	0
Bloomfield	3	3	0	2	8	1	0
Total		34	1	5	20	10	0

Player	P	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Fortman	5	3	1	1	3	1	0
Humpert	3	4	0	2	14	0	0
Schaffer	8	4	0	0	3	0	0
La Barge	6	4	0	0	3	5	2
Packenbush	7	4	0	1	1	0	0
Hamon	4	3	0	1	0	4	0
Esswein	9	3	0	0	1	0	0
Herman	2	3	1	2	0	0	0
Dale	1	3	1	2	0	3	0
Total		31	3	9	25	13	2

Score by innings:

Sikeston—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Sikeston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
Cape	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	x	3	9	2

Runs: Malone, Fortman, Herman, Dale.

2-base hits: Kearns, Bloomfield, Fortman.

3-base hits: Herman, Packenbush.

Home runs: None.

Sacrifice hits: Payne.

Struck out by Sloan, 4; by Dale, 4.

Base on balls—off—Sloan, 1.

Hit by pitcher, Dale, 1.

Time of game one hour and 35 min.

Umpires: Ryan-Harvington.

Scorer: C. L. Blanton, Jr.

Attendance: 1422.

SIKESTON TO HAVE OPEN AIR CONCERTS DURING SUMMER

At the business meeting of the Sikeston Band last week, it was decided to respond to the popular demand that Sikeston have Band concerts one night in each week. Other towns the size of Sikeston have them, so why not Sikeston? The Sikeston Band will be strengthened for these concerts by musicians from other towns and arrangements have been made with other bands to trade concerts with Sikeston Band during the summer. In that way Sikeston will be favored with visits from the Chaffee, Oran and other bands during the summer.

It was decided that the concerts be held in Malone Park each Friday evening, unless the Commercial Club or business men who donate to the concert fund prefer another night or place.

Public concerts of this nature are generally given under the auspices of the Commrecial Club and our Club is asked to take the matter up at their next regular business meeting and report to the band if the night and place selected by the band is satisfactory. The Band also is asking the indorsement of the Commercial Club of the movement.

The concerts are to begin about the middle of June and run for sixteen weeks. The program for each concert will be published in advance in the Sikeston papers.

Miss Lilian Shield went Friday to Bertrand for a vsiit with Miss Marguerite Bush. The two young ladies attended the graduating exercises of Charleston High School in Charleston Friday evening.

SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congres.

THE STANDARD is the only paper in Scott County that is published twice-a-week; for newspaper readers wanting the news while it is news, and for advertisers desiring quick results, it is the best medium.

The Standard announces the following new rates for advertising effective August 1, 1920:

Display advertising, per single column inch, net 25c
Reading notices per line............10c
Financial statements for banks..$5.00
Probate notices, minimum.......$5.00

The Standard announces the following new rates for subscription effective September 1, 1920:

Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott and adjoining counties.............$2.00
Yearly subscription elsewhere in United States $2.50

No renewal allowed at present rate for longer than one year.

Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Harvey's Mean Mind.

Mr. Harvey's first address is a combination of sycophancy, snobbishness and crass materialism. Mr. Harvey like many of his sort does not approve of the part we took in the world war. In spite of the accomplishments of the American soldiers and seamen. Mr Harvey regards the war as a failure because he did not direct it.

The following paragraphs contain all of the qualities we classified in Mr. Harding's address:

"My country stands ready to work with yours, because, first, it is to our own interest to do so, and secondly, because it is to the advantage of both. We do not resent being called idealists even as sometimes happens, by those who anticipated reward. Extolling our altruism is transparently material. But we have come to realize in the past few years that ideals too often resolve into illusions, and illusions we have found to be both dangerous and profitless.

"We deceive ourslelves occasionally Even to this day at rare intervals an ebullient sophomore seeks applause by shouting that 'we won the war'. Far more prevalent until recently was the impression that we went to war to rescue humanity from all kinds of menacing perils..

"Not a few remain convinced that we sent our young soldiers across to save this kingdom, France and Italy. That is not a fact. We sent them solely to save the United States of America, and most reluctantly and laggardly at that.

"We were not too proud to fight, whatever that may mean. We were afraid not to fight. That is the real truth of the matter. So we came along toward the end and helped you and your allies shorten the war. That is all we did and that is all we claim to have done."

The cry of some of our enthusiastic Americans that we won the war is not pleasing to Mr. Harvey. He thinks we should sing low when it comes to recounting what we did. The best that Mr. Harvey says for our boys is that they came along late and helped shorten the war, which is tantamount to saying that without America, Italy, France and England would have won the war.

According to Mr. Harvey's reasoning the allies might have been compelled to fight a long time, but they would have won. Now the allies had fought this war for three years and during these three years they had not won. That they could not have won the war without America is partially demonstrated by the fact that after America went in and before America got in good the Germans barely missed breaking through in the spring of 1918 both to Calais and to Paris.

Without boasting, we ventue to remark that the first time the German linewa s ever pierced, broken and the break held, was in the fall of 1918, and the job was done by an American corps.

Sane Americans have never claimed to have won, but it is a fact that the war would have been lost by the allies if we had not gotten in it.

If the Americans got into the war "reluctantly and laggardly", as Mr. Harvey says, they certainly did business after they got in.

Mr. Harvey says we sent our troops across to France only to save America. How foolishly a man sometimes speaks when he gets on his feet. If we went to war alone to save the United Stats of America, the natural thing for us to have done would have been to have kept our troops at home and invited the Germans to do their worst after the Germans had cleaned up France and England.

The existence of the United States was never in danger because of the result of the European war.

If we were a mere huckstering people it might not have been to the commercial hardship of this country if Germany had beaten down both England and France.

The immediate cause of our going to war was the fact that Germany committed an act of war against America. But the controlling cause was the fact that we believed England and France to be in danger of their national and racial existence.

The French were drawn to us by strongest traditional ties. Besides, no people but the Germans want to destroy the French. Somebody said the French were the only people who will fight for an ideal and for whom other people will fight.

There are many things about the English government and British people that we do not like, but their Scotch, English, Welsh and Irish blood is mostly our blood. They speak our language and their laws and our laws are the same. In culture or lack of culutre we are alike. Shakespeare, Milton, Hope, John Locke, Newton Dean Swift Burke and the elder Pitt are ours as well as they are Great Britain's.

Mr. Harvey dishonors the spirit of the American boys who died and those who fought and survived, insults the mothers of these boys and the millions of Americans who gave freely of their labor and their money during this struggle, when he defines the motives of America.

Unless America had been controlled by ideals this government of ours would never have been able to put an army of 2,000,000 men in Europe in 18 months and to have an army of 5,000,-000 in being at the same time.

Unless the American people had been moved by an ideal they never, within two years, would have raised about $25,000,000,000 incurred an expense of $40,000,000,000, and accepted a staggering load of immediate taxation.

If the United States were the sort of a nation that Harvey intimates from his speech it would die of materialism, dry rot and selfishness within a generation.

Moved by a desire to cast another stone at the broken Wilson, Harvey, like another garrulous gabber to whom Agamemnon gave the boot on the fields of Troy, says, "We were not too proud to fight, whatever that may mean."

To say that we were afraid not to fight."

We were not too proud to fight, and it means just that and nothing else.

To say that we were afrid not to fight is a charge of selfishness and cravenness which no fair minded, upstanding, chivalrous American would be guilty of. But these qualities have not been dominant in Col. Harvey's character. Therefore he does not understand how mean his views are.—Commercial Appeal.

CARDUI HELPED REGAIN STRENGTH

Alabama Lady Was Sick For Three Years, Suffering Pain, Nervous and Depressed—Read Her Own Story of Recovery.

Paint Rock, Ala.—Mrs. C. M. Stegall, of near here, recently related the following interesting account of her recovery: "I was in a weakened condition. I was sick three years in bed, suffering a great deal of pain, weak, nervous, depressed. I was so weak, I couldn't walk across the floor; just had to lay and my little ones do the work. I was almost dead. I tried every thing I heard of, and a number of doctors. Still I didn't get any relief. I couldn't eat, and slept poorly. I believe if I hadn't heard of and taken Cardui I would have died. I bought six bottles, after a neighbor told me what it did for her.

"I began to eat and sleep, began to gain my strength and am now well and strong. I haven't had any trouble since . . . I sure can testify to the good that Cardui did me. I don't think there is a better tonic made and I believe it saved my life."

For over 40 years, thousands of women have used Cardui successfully, in the treatment of many womanly ailments.

If you suffer as these women did, take Cardui. It may help you, too.

At all druggists. E 85

The editor of The Standard attended Journalistic Week at Columbia last week and believes he was well paid for the trip. He was a good listener and made many resolves that he hopes will be of benefit to the community. One thing ythat stood out plainer than anything else was the intention to try to run their papers on the higher ideal plane that should make the country weekly a power for the betterment of the country. A code of ethics will probably be aodpted at an early day that will force the blackmailer and rat out of the business. The editor expects to have some echos of this meeting in the Friday edition.

Discovery of the Philippines.

E. H. Oesch

From January 29th to February 6, 1921, I was in the city of Manila, attending the Twelfth Annual Carnival. The Mania Carnival has come to be as famous an institution in the Far East as the Veiled Prophet of St. Louis or the Mardi Gras of New Orleans are in the U. S. The Carnival is a great fair and fiesta. The main objects of this Fair were the most complete and detailed exposition of Phillippine products—scientific, artistic, agricultural, industrial, commercial, scholastic and economic. Everything was offered to the eyes of the world for the true appreciation of the wealth of this country. Local interest in making this the greatest Carnival centered on the fact that this celebration marked the four hundredth celebration of the Discovery of the Philippines by that great navigator Fernando de Magallanes, who, after a most turbulent and eventful voyage across the broad expanse of two oceans, landed on one of these faraway Isles, and planted the Cross and the flag of Spain, thus blazing the trial for the other intrepid Castilian conquerors who followed in his wake, bearing the torch of Western civilization. The fact that Magellan sacrificed his life in this country in 1521, and that these people have so eminently done honor to his memory in the Magallanes Carnival convinces me that maybe some of the homefolks will be interested in a repetition of the story of the discovery of this outpost of the United States.

Several motives are assigned to the discovery of the Philippines by Ferdinand Magellan, among which are the religious, the political and the economic. Authorities differ as to the relative importance of each of these motives, but I am convinced that the last named is the most fundamental.

It will be remembered that the establishment of the Ottoman Empire in Asia Minor in the 14th century and the fall of Constantinople in 1453 resulted in the closing of the old established trade routes between Europe and Asia, thereby rendering commercial intercourse between the two next to impossible. Inasmuch as there was, then an ever increasing demand in Europe for the commodities of the Far East, especilaly spices, great anxiety was felt over the paralyzation of commerce. A demand for the discovery of other trade routes to the "land of spices," therefore, arose.

The age of discovery which began in the days of Prince Henry, the Navigator, and extended into the beginning of modern history is really a result of the various attempts made by European navigators to find an "outside route" to the Indies. Thus, under the patronage of Portugal, sailors scoured the coasts of the Dark Continent until finally one Bartholomew Diaz succeeded in rounding the Cape of Good Hope. Another Portuguese, Vasco De Gama, in 1498, boldly plunged into the unknown seas beyond the Cape of Good Hope and succeeded in sailing to Kalikot (Calcutta). In reality, the voyage of Christopher Columbus, which resulted in the discovery of America in 1492, was also an attempt to discover, via the West, a trade route to the Indies. The voyage of Magellan, whic hdisclosed to the world a continent, and a hitherto unknown ocean, was like-wise another attempt to find a new way to the "lands of spices".

Fernando de Magallanes was born in Sabrosa, province of Traz-os-Montes, Portugal, in 1480. He belonged to the fourth order of Portuguese nobility, or "hidalgos de Cota de armas" (gentlemen of a coat of arms), and he brought up as a page in the court of Queen Leonor, consort to King Joao II, surnamed the Perfect. It is the common concensus of opinion that Magellan, while in the court, had occasion to study astronomy and navigation.

The idea of discovering a passage to the East via the West was not original with Magellan. Neither did he become convinced of its feasibility over night. Magellan inherited the experience of Columbus and he had some rich experiences of his own as a sailor in India (1508), in Cochin-China (1509) and in the Moluccas (1511), which convinced him that the plan was logical, though fraught with unknown dangers.

In 1517, he went to Valladolid to with the Portuguese monarch, so he renounced his nationality and repaired to the court of Spain where he was but coldly received. But fortunately for the world in general, the great navigator did not allow a King's whims to chill his stupendous plan. Great ideas, such as his, should be above princes and nations.

In 1517,he w ent to Valladolid to see the Emperor Charles the Fifth, Holy Roman Emperor, King of Spain, Liege Lord of the German Princes, and Ruler of the Low Countries. Charles was the grandson of Ferdinand of Leon and Isabella of Castile and Argon, who sent out Columbus, and he was the father of Philip the Second, for whom these Island were afterwards named. With the help of Juan de Aranda, an official in the India House at Sevilla, and of Diogo de Barbosa, whose charming daughter, Beatrice, later became Mrs. Magellan, he succeeded in gaining the ear of the priestly courtier, Juan Rodriguez de Fonseca, who introduced him to the great Emperor. "Magellan proposed to search for the Spice Iislands of the East Indies by the West; for that purpose he hoped to discover a strait at the extreme south of South America, and is said to have declared himself read to sail southwards to 75 degrees to realize his project.' Though the King at first hesitated, he finally approved of the plan and preparations were hastened with the able aid of the astronomer, Ruy Falerio. and the enthusiastic financial assistance of the merchant, Christopher de Haro.

The preparation of ships and the enlistment of crews took some time; when completed, there were five well equipped vessels, named the Trinidad (flagship), the Santonio, the Concepcion, the Santiago and the Victoria. This fleet was calculated to carry two hundred thirty-five sailors, but the expedition really started with about two hundred eighty men, representing six nationalities. Such was the expedition which Magellan was to command and which, on August 10, 1519, set sail down the Guadalquifer from Sevilla, amidst the discharges of "many pieces of artillery."

Briefly speaking, the expedition called at the Canaries, coasted along South America, found the strait which bears the name of the illustrious admiral, and issued into the Pacific. The little fleet now consisted of only three vessels due to the wrecking of the Santiago and the desertion of the San Antonio, but they bravely headed into the unknown wastes of the vast ocean, found the Ladrones and finally the Philippines on March 16, 1521.

The voyage, simple though it may seem at present, caused Magellan and his lieutenants many untold anxieites and tribulations, and took the lives of many of the brave men who sailed under them. Thus, the expedition was still sailing southwards along the coast of western Africa, when it was overtaken by strong winds. "Contrary to the opinion of the ancients", Pigafetta says, "before we reached the line (equator) many furious squalls of wind and currents of water struck us head-on in 14 degrees. As we could not advance, and in order that the ships might not be wrecked, all the sails were struck; and in this manner did we wander hither and yon on the sea, waiting for the tempest to cease, for it was very furious."

It was not only the fury of the elements that Magellan had to meet, for in his motley crew there were men whose loyalty for him was only skin-deep. These treacherous cut-throats plotted against the expedition and against the life of the commander to the extent that, in the port of St. Julian, S. A., a formidable mutiny rose and which nearly ended the voyage most disastrously. The mutineers seized three of the five ships, and it was only by the extraordinary daring and bravery of Magellan that the mutiny was suppressed and the journey continued.

But this was not all. It was while crossing the broadest ocean that the greatest suffering was endured. Antonio de Pigafetta, the historian of the expedition, describes their sufferings as follows: "We were three months and twenty days without getting any kind of fresh food. We ate biscuits swarming with worms, for they had eaten the good. They stank strongly of rats. We drank yellow water that had been putrid for many days. We also ate some ox-hides that covered the top of the mainyard to prevent the yard from chaffing the shrouds, and which had become exceedingly hard because of sun, wind and rain. We left the ox-hides in the sea for four or five days and then placed them for a few minutes on the top of embers, and so ate them; and often we ate sawdust from the boards. Rats were sold for one-half ducado (ducat) each, and even then we could not get them. But above all other misfortunes the following was the worst. The gums of both the lower and upper teeth of some of the men swelled until they could not eat under any circumstances and therefore died. Nineteen men died from that sickness alone.Many other men died and but few remained well".

This patient suffering and endurance was partly rewarded on March 6, 1521, when they found three inhabited and productive islands. They secured fresh water provisions but found the natives to be great thieves. Consequently the Islands were called "Los Ladrones" (The Thieves) and they are now called the Mariana Islands and belong to the U. S. Guam, with the finest harbor in the world, Pago-pago, is the largest of this group.

From the Ladrones, Magellan continued westward, looking for the "land where spices grew". Pigafette writes: "At dawn on Saturday March 16, 1921, we came upon a high land at a distance of three hundred leagues from the island of the Ladrones—an island named Zamal;" now Samar. They did not land in Samar but proceeded to the neighboring island of Humunu (Homonhon), and here on March 17, they landed to secure water and rest. March 17, being St. Lazarus' Day, Magellan named the islands Archipelago de San Lazaro. Here, the Spaniards saw the first Filipinos. After about one week, the fleet continude sailing between the island of Leyte and Dinagot until they reached Limasawa. The well-cultivated fields aroused the admiration of the Spaniards and the hospitality of the people at once put them at rest. Here the first Mass was celebrated in the Philippine Islands on Sunday morning, March 31, and it was attended by the local chief and his brother, chief of Butuan. Magellan took his opportunity to declare "friendship" with two chieftains. Thus began a friendship between the two races, which years later Legaspi renewed and sealed with the blood compact, and which he and his subordinates immediately used as a pretext for conquest and subjugation.

The chief of Limasawa guided the Spaniards to the prosperous city of Cebu, the metropolis of the Visayas. The Cebuanos seemed to be familiar with the neighboring countries for they knew of China and the Moluccas, and a trading junk from Siam was in port when Magellan landed. Cebu was then ruled by Raja Humabon, an influential and powerful chieftain, whose name was known and respected far beyond the confines of his island. In Cebu alone, he had eight subordinate chiefs and 2,000 warriors armed with lances and bolos.

After the necessary preliminaries, the intrepid navigator and the mighty raja met, exchanged presents, and "communicated intrinsic love" to each other. The Cemuanos, chief and warriors, at once accepted the religion of their comrades.

Near Cebu lies the island of Mactan, which was then under the rule of the chieftains, Zula, and Lapulapu. Itap pears that Zula, as Humabon, accepted Catholicism and Spanish friendship, but Lapulapu refused. Magellan, eager to show the Cebunos a sample of Spanish prowess, attacked Zula on the night of April 26, with sixty Spanish fusiliers and a few native lancers in order to reduce the defiant chieftain to the rule of the Raja of Cebu. Magellan was confident of success, but for once the great man was mistaken by underestimating the skill and valor of the Filipina spearman. They fought with terrible fierceness, to the result that the attack was badly repulsed and Magellan in trying to assist a badly wounded comrade was himself killed outright by the charging aborigines. Thus perished the boldest sailor, after definitely proving the rotundity of the earth and nearly encircling it.

After the death of Magellan, the remaining crew chose Duarte Barboza and Juan Serrano as commanders. Barboza began at once to mistreat the natives to the result that he and twenty-three of his crew were killed at a banquet, while Serrano was captured. The remainder of the crew then elected Juan Sebastian del Cano captain, burned the Concepcion, and sailed from Cebu in the Victoria and the Trinidad to find the Spice Islands (Moluccas). They discovered the great islands of Palawan, Mindanos and Borneo as well as the Sulu Archipeleago and finally found the Moluccas on November 8, 1521. At Tidore, they obtained rich cargoes of spices, sandalwood, and gold.

The Trinidad started to return across the Pacific via Mexico and the Straits of Magellan but she was captured and destroyed by the Portuguese. The Victoria successfully negotiated the Indian Ocean, rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and on the sixth of September, 1521, anchored in the port of San Lucar de Barrameda, Spain, more than three years after she sailed down the Guadalquiver from Sevla. The circumnavigation was completed. One of the five vessels and 18 of the 280 men reached Spain after the first journey around the globe.

The Standard intends to take its readers through Christian College at Columbia in its next issue. E. D. Lee and Mrs. Lee, who are in charge of this splendid educational institution, very kindly showed the editor through the building from top to bottom and had him for lunch with two hundred pretty girls on Tuesday. We'll tell you about it Friday.

* * * *

The wheat crop from Oran north to St. Charles is nothing. Around St. Charles were splendid prospects, while further north in Audrain, Boone, Randolph and Monroe counties, wheat was thin on the ground, short in straw, but with very good head. Oats needed rain, while corn planting in North Central Missouri was just about finished. A splendid rain fell in that section Thursday afternoon.

In a new size package

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

Ten for 10 cents. Handy size. Dealers carry both. 10 for 10c; 20 for 20c. It's toasted.

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

Talk about your rent profiteers, they are pikers, compared with the soft drink makers. During the war when sugar was scarce and 25 cents a pound, these soft drink manufacturers reduced the size of their bottles and raised the price from 5 to 10cen ts. As far as they are concerned the war is still going on only they are now making a profit of about 5 times as much as they did during the war.—Illmo Jimplicute.

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Compiles Abstracts of Title to Lands and Town Lots in This County

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Wherever you travel you will find Authorized Buick Service.

Since January first, regular equipment on all models includes cord tires

Taylor Implement and Automobile Company

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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

S. E. MISSOURI COOPERATIVE SUNFLOWER GROWERS' ASS'N

New Madrid, Mo., May 27, 1921.

Dear Sir:

For the benefit of members who were unable to attend recent meetings held over the territory we are taking this opportunity to advise, in a brief way, the present situation; results accomplished by the association and the things on which we are working.

Sunflower seed as you know is not a necessity in the same sense of the word as cotton, corn and wheat; but by handling through a central selling agency we believe that a larger portion of the 1920 sunflower crop has been sold than of any of the staple crops in this territory. About one-third of the holdings of the association having been moved to date at a price which we believe will give the growers a larger net return per acre than has been realized from either cotton, corn or wheat. Sunflower seed at from two to two and one-half dollars per hundred means a gross return of from twelve to eighteen dollars per acre.

Some members have stated that they could have sold their crop if it had not been pooled; this is no doubt true, due to the fact that all other seed was pooled but if the entire 3,000,000, lbs. in the association had been offered on the same market do you honestly believe it could have been sold at any price—furthermore if your crop had not been pooled would you have sold or would you have not probably held a little while for a better price as was done with wheat and corn. When you needed money you would have had to sell at any price as you know the banks were not loaning money while by having the seed pooled in bonded warehouses you were able to borrow on it and still own it—in other words you were able to secure credit thru your association that was not available in any other way.

We don't know what will be done with the surplus of approximately 9,000,000 bales of cotton now in the country, but we have developed a market for every pound of our surplus sunflower seed. The cotton seed mills have offered us a contract, and the linseed oil manufacturers are interested in purchasing not only the 1920 surplus but the entire 1921 production, whatever it may be at a price based on the value of linseed oil. The offer of course depends on their ability to buy through the association in large quantities. The contract offered by the oil mills has not been accepted for the reason that the price of linseed oil is increasing daily and 150 members who attended the recent meetings voted unanimously to hold, believing by the time lower freight rates are in effect that the oil price will have advanced to a figure that will give us very satisfactory returns on all seed on hands.

Your association has supported the protective tariff on vegetable oils and the emergency tariff which has just been passed carried an item of 20c a gallon; furthermore we have every assurance that sunflower seed and sunflower oil will be included in the permanent tariff in time to protect our 1921 crop on a basis of 2c a pound for seed and 20c a gallon for the oil.

The matter of decrease in freight rates on sunflower seed has taken up a considerable amount of time but we now have assurance from the traffic officials of interested railroads that they are willing to give us a more reasonable rate, and within the next 30 or 60 days we expect to have the same rate in effect on sunflower seed as we now have on cotton seed which will mean a saving of 20 to 50 cents per hundred lbs. as compared with present rates; in other words we expect the saving on freight alone on the balance on this one crop to more than pay the cost of your association to say nothing of the increased price due to the tariff and the fact that all competition as between the individual grower has been eliminated.

Sam C. Sharp, who was recently introduced for the position of assistant manager and bookkeeper, to the members attending the sunflower meetings, will not be with us and we have decided that a new position will not be created at this time.

Won't you please read this letter again carefully, be sure that you understand every part of it and if you have any criticism or suggestions to make, same will be gratefully accepted by your Board of Directors and Manager, as we are here to serve the best interests of every member of the association to the very best of our ability.—S. E. Mo. Sunflower Growers' Association.

BRADSHAW DEFIES GOVERNOR HYDE

Kansas City, Mo., May 27.—James T. Bradshaw, State Grain and Warehouse Commissioner, today threw down a challenge to Gov. Arthur M. Hyde to start proceedings to oust him from office.

The Governor had been quoted as saying he expects soon to remove Bradshaw, following Bradshaw's refusal to resign at the Governor's request.

"I understand St. Louis papers quote the Governor as saying he will expose me if I do not get out", said Bradshaw. "I don't know what that means, but if he makes any specific charge against me I am ready to meet it.

"To oust me the Governor must show cause, such an inefficiency, misconduct or neglect of my duties.

"Then, if I consider the charge insufficient or unwarranted, as it certainly would be, I have a right to a hearing before the Governor within ten days in person and by attorney.

'The Governor then is the judge of his own actions and can remove me, but I still would have recourse to the Supreme Court, and I certainly will take it.

"I believe the Governor is planning a move against me.

"He also hopes to weaken the movement for a referendum on the law which would oust me from office."

Bradshaw hinted he had some charges of his own to make if the Governor starts an ouster.

J. F. Cox and R. A. McCord of Sikeston were here Friday, checking up on progress of curbing Third St.—Lilbourn Herald.

An epidemic of smallpox has taken possession of the city of Lilbourn, which has been growing worse all week. As soon as Dr. W. N. O'Bannon, Deputy State Commissioner of Health of New Madrid county, was notified of a case of smallpox at Lilbourn, he promptly quanantined the house. Since the the spread of the disease has increased very rapidly and on Thursday it was estimated that nearly 150 cases were in that city.—New Madrid Record.

Looking for a Laundress?

A whole corps of luandresse—all of them punctual and thorough—await your bidding here at our laundry.

No bickering, no waiting for a washwoman who never shows up, puctual collection and punctual delivery, modern methods and sanitary surroundings, your things immaculately finished—that's the service you get when these capable laundresses of ours do your washing.

Telephone today and our lriver will call.

Sikeston Electric Laundry

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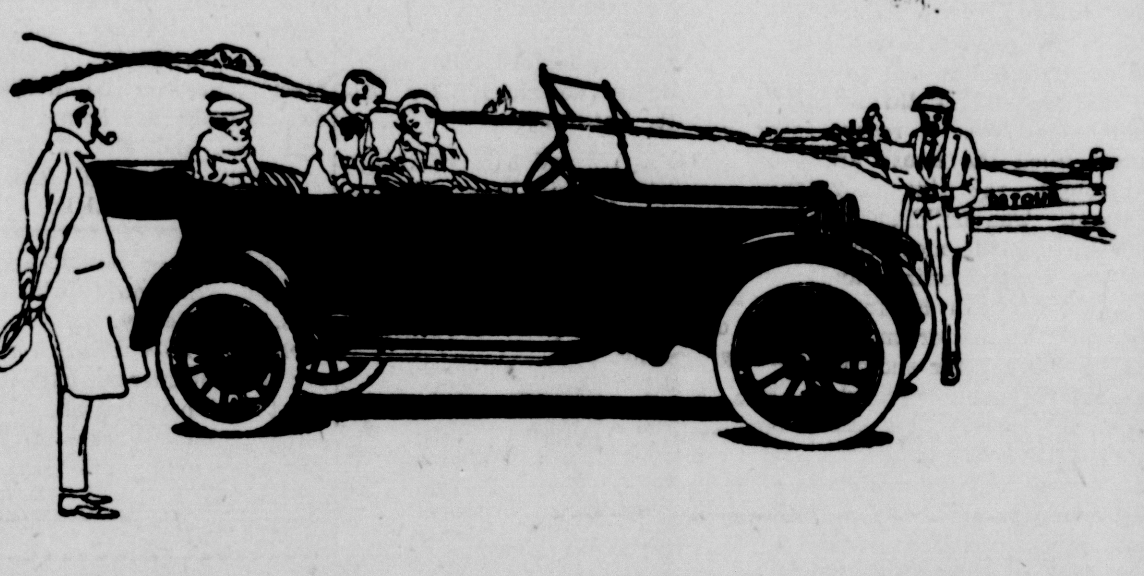

Perhaps the best and truest thing that has ever been said about this car is that you seldom hear anything but good things said about it.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The tire mileage is unusually high

LOUIS C. ERDMANN
100 N. Kingshighway
Sikeston, Mo.

Prices of Meat Animals Lowest in Ten Years.

Prices of meat animals (hogs, cattle, sheep, and fowls) to producers of the United States decreased 9 per cent from March 15 to April 15, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. In the last 10 years prices paid for meat animals have increased 4.5 per cent during the period from the middle of March to the middle of April. The report shows that on April 15 the index figure of prices for meat animals was about 37.9 per cent lower than a year ago; about 16.3 per cent lower than the average of the last 10 years on April 15. The statisticians of the department point out that the high prices paid for meat animals during the last few years is the result of increased demand during and immediately following the war, and that the present prices are approaching those which maintained during normal times preceding the war.

"God Give Us Men"

We don't need men, in times like these, with mouths like belching craters, whose lava is discord and strife—but more men digging taters. We don't need men whose idioms of Bolsheviki choke us; we need more than of safer thought, and less of hokus pokus. We don't need Trotzky-laden germs and huge, bewhiskered shouters from steppes fo Dan—"God give us men!" but not wild soap-box spouters. We don't need anarchy whose wail each day is growing louder, whose single asset in this life is need of cootie powder. We don't need devotees of gore, of turmoil and of clamor, but men to work with adz and saw and not with mouth and hammer. Our smiling fields, still blending with the amethyst horizon, shall brgeon not in hands of freaks whose minds are filled with pizen. "God give us men", the sober kind, instead of curbsone friskers, when ships come in, and not a load of anarchy and whiskers.—J. Harvey Burgess.

Discrimination

Said an elderly maiden named Claire:
"Of husbands I've not had my share,
Kate's had three cremated,
I've never been dated.
She's got them to burn. Is that fair?"

NEW MADRID COUNTY REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Sara Tisdale to W. C. Rose, both of New Madrid County: All of lot 3 block 11, City of Parma. $441.00.

Geo. D. Steel to J. A. Alsup, both of New Madrid County: Lots 5 and 6, block 10, Matthews. $800.00.

C. C. & H. G. Icenberger to Carry L. Forbis and Laura Wilde of New Madid County: All their right, title and interest in and to lots 41, 44 and 45, range A, City of Lilbourn, Mo. $1.00 and other valuable considerations.

Laura Wilde of Stoddard County to Carrie L. Forbis of New Madrid County to Laura Wilde of Stoddard County: A part of lots 41, 44, 45, range A City of Lilbourn. $1.00 and other valuable consideration.

Earl M. Harvey to O. O. Stires, both of New Madrid County: Lot 1, block 1 Fly's Addition to Parma. $1750.00.

Harvey D. Carner to John Carner, both of Parma: Lot 4, block 5 Webb & Hyde's 1st Addition to Parma. $65.

George Carlisle of New Madrid County to Robert M. Stevenson of Dunklin County: SE¼ sec. 5, twp. 21, range 12. $18,414.00.

W. E. Davis to Farmers Bank of Portageville and Commercial Trust Co. 231.21 acres of land in sections 26 and 35, twp. 21, range 13. New Madrid County. $8,317.90.

Arthur Williams of Lilbourn to A. J. Meunier of New Madrid County: Lot 11, block 5, Baden's Addition to the City of Lilbourn, Mo. $300.00.

Marriage License.

Alex Williams of Caruthersville to Belle Waynick of New Madrid.

John Butrum to Emie Wheat, both of Parma.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Roblee and daughter returned Sunday from several days' stay in St. Louis.

Mrs. Oscar Royce came down Sunday from Cape Girardeau for a visit with her mother and sister, Mrs. Alice Hay and Miss Susie Hay.

"The only time my wife gives her tongue a holiday is when she is driving our Ford That's why I always let her officiate at the wheel." Thus spoke a local married man Monday. We pass the hint along. Perhaps it will stimulate the sale of automobiles and prove a valuable factor in a much-needed revival of business.—Paris Appeal.

$3 DAY FOR WHEAT HARVESTER

Growers in Wichita District Reject $3.50 Wage.

Wichita, Kan., May 28.—Wheat growers in the Wichita district, at a conference held here yesterday, decided on $3 as the maximum wage to be paid harvest hands this year in this district. Rather than impose a hardship on growers in the western part of the State, who must pay a higher wage, the farmers here set $3 rather than $3.50, the wage sponsored by many.

Where Blizzards Start.

The prairie provinces of Canada—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—are not without their bids to fame. For example:

The last of the wild buffalo herds of America, survivors of the millions of animals which roamed the plains and woodlands of the continent, now range through Northwestern Alberta.

This province alone is estimated to contain 15 per cent of the world's known coal supply.

The myriad of wild ducks, geese and other migratory fowl that fly northward each spring are for the most part bound for the Northern parts of the three provinces, where they build their nests and rear their young.

And much of the weather of the United States is manufactured in Alberta. This is not an idle fancy. The United States Weather Bureau recognizes that a large number of what are technically known as "disturbances" originate near the little town of Medicine Hat, a few miles over the Canadian line north of Montana, sweep down along the roots of the Rockies and spread out to the eastward, carrying in their trains cold waves, windstorms, rain, snow and blizzards.

When thoroughly dry the kerenel becomes so extremely hard that it has been used for building stones for the homes of the native chiefs. It is expected that a future cathedral at Dekar will introduce these kernels in the construction of its pillars.

Through a process known only to himself, Dr. Varton K. Osigna, known as the "Luther Burbank of the Silk industry", has developed the supersilkworm which spins a cocoon twice the size of the ordinary cocoon and spins silk in eighteen different colors.

Hughes Vs. Harvey.

There need be no speculation as to the discrepancy of views between Ambassador Harvey and his superior, Secretary of State Hughes, unless the superior has directly reversed himself since he joined with 30 other distinguished advocates of peace in an appeal to the American people to vote for Candidate Harding as "the true course to bring America into an effective league to preserve peace."

That there may be no unsure reliance on memory as to just what Col. Harvey said at London and what Charles Evans Hughes said over his signature to a document printed on October 15, 1920, we reproduce excerpts of the statements exactly as they have been given to the world. Ambassador Harvey at London said:

"Finally, the question of America's participation in the league came before the people, who decided by a majority of 7,000,000. Prior to that election there had been much discussion of the real meaning of the world mandate. There has been little since. A single example provided a definition. A majority of 7,000,000 clearly conveyed a mandate that could neither be misunderstood nor disregarded.

"It follows, then, that the present government could not, without betrayal of its creators and masters, and will not, I can assure you, have another thing whatsoever to do with the league or any commisison or committee appointed by it or responsible to it, directly or indirectly, openly or furtively."

And now, what did Mr. Hughes and his cosignatories say when Republicans who wanted the League of Nations were looking to such responsible leaders as Mr. Hughes for guidance as to which way they should vote to secure the enforcement of their will in the matter? Here are the words of the statement:

"We have reached the conclusion that the true course to bring America into an effective league to preserve peace is not by insisting with Mr. Cox upon the acceptance of such a provision as article 10, thus prolonging the unfortunate situation created by Mr. Wilson's insistence upon that article, BUT BY FRANKLY CALLING UPON OTHER NATIONS TO AGREE TO CHANGES IN THE PROPOSED AGREEMENT which will obviate this vital objection and other objections less the subject of dispute. For this course we can look only to the Republican party and its candidates.

THE CONDITIONS OF EUROPE MAKE IT ESSENTIAL THAT THE STABILIZING EFFECT OF THE TREATY ALREADY MADE BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN POWERS SHALL NOT BE LOST BY THEM AND THAT THE NECESSARY CHANGES BE MADE BY CHALLENGING THE TERMS OF THAT TREATY RATHER THAN BY BEGINNING ENTIRELY ANEW."

Ambassador Harvey said the question of America's participation in the League was decided by a majority of 7,000,000. Which way? Harvey's way or Hughes' way? According to Harvey this crushing majority voted not only to stay out, but, he said, the present Government, on their mandate, will not "have another thing to do with the League or any commission or committee appointed by it or responsible to it, directly or indirectly, openly or furtively." According to Hughes the only way to get into the League was by voting for the Government that created Harvey and himself.

It remains to Mr. Hughes to indicate whether, by concurring in the view of his subordinate, he has reversed himself since campaign days.

All of the 31 signers were distinguished advocates of peace and some of them were stanch Republicans. Among the number were Lyman Abbott, Nicholas Murray Butler, John Grier Hibben, Herbert Hoover, A. Lawrence Lowell, Elihu Root, Jacob Gould Schurman, H. L. Stimson, Oscar S. Straus, Henry W. Taft, William Allen White and George W. Wickersham. But if the other 30 signers were themselves victimized, they are now, with the exception of Mr. Hoover, without means of making good their assurance to the voters. They are not a part of the Government. Mr. Hughes is.—Post-Dispatch.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO WHEAT IN EIGHT COUNTIES REPORTED

Extensive damage to the wheat crop in eight counties of Southeastern Missouri is reported by Prof. Alfred C. Burill, field entomologist for the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri. Prof. Burill was in St. Louis yesterday, on his way back to Columbia.

"Half of the possible wheat crop in those counties appears to be gone", he said. "Part of the damage was caused by the Easter freeze, but most of the loss is due to the Hessian fly and the joint worm. There will be further loss from red dust and loose smut."

During a two weeks' trip, in which he examined handfuls of the growing grain on many farms, Burrill visited Madison, Perry, St. Francois, Cape Girardeau, Scott, Mississippi Dunklin and New Madrid counties. He estimated that the damage to the wheat crop in those counties is already above a million dollars.

"Some of the farmers haven't waked up yet to the necessity of prevention measures" he said. "The joint worm can be controlled by plowing under the stubble as soon as the crop has been harvested, which will also get a large percentage of the Hessian flies. And further to control the Hessian fly pest, farmers should be more careful to do their seeding on a fly-free date, that is, after all the flies are dead. The College of Agriculture will furnish a map showing fly-free dates for the different tiers of counties.

We read in a paper the other day where some high brow said that a woman is as young as she looks and the man as young as he keeps looking.

We lamped the following in the Muskogie, Okla., Phoenix: "Last week an Opera Singer sang Salome, enclosed in twenty-eight beads and twenty-two of them were perspiration."

Former President Taft will probably be named as Justice White's successor on the supreme bench. We'd hate to have him try a case in which a great principle was involved. If he believed the principle legal but favored the party who refused to recognize it, as he did about the League of Nations last campaign, his decision would conform to most anything but justice and common sense.—Paris Appeal.

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SIKESTON ARCHITECT A VERY BUSY MAN

A. F. Lindsay, of the Lindsay Architect Co. is one of the busiest men in Southeast Missouri and his work is by no means confined to the immediate district. Mr. Lindsay has recently spent a great deal of time in Ballard County, Kentucky, where he has a number of school buildings now in course of construction. The work includes an $80,000 High School at Wickliffe, a $35,000 High School at La Center, a $30,000 Public School at Barlow and a $15000 Public School at Kevil, all these being in Bollard County.

In Southeast Missouri, Mr. Lindsay has a $12,000 school at Cline Island, Stoddard County; under construction. On the boards he has a school at Risco, one at Conran and an addition to the Caruthersville High School, this addition is a Study Hall.

Besides the above mentioned school buildings there are a number of bungalows in near-by towns and a $35,000 12-room residence for Mr. Harry Himmelberger of Cape Girardeau, which will be one of the handsomest homes in Cape—absolutely modern in every respect. Two airplane bungalows, a distinctive type are being built in Charleston for Drs. Lee and Reid. Mr. Lindsay will soon begin work on a 5-room log bungalow, a quaint type to be erected on the C. F. Bruton farm near this city. The plans include modern improvements and a beautifully finished niterior.

Bids were received Friday for a bank building at East Prairie. The building will be occupied by the Farmers Bank of which W. W. Bledsoe, a former Sikestonian, is cashier.

Because of the rush of work it was necessary to add a new man to the architectural force, Mr. F. H. Ely, the new member of the force, coming here for Allegan, Michigan.

What is the matter with Sikeston? Other towns in the district are progressing and many new buildings being erected. There are very few contractors and carpenters here now, most of them having gone to other towns, where new buildings are going up and where they can easily find employment.

Miss Ola Wagoner went Friday to Bernie, where she will spend a two-weeks' vacation with relatives.

Myron Watkins arrived the latter part of the week from New York City for a vacation visit with his parents at Oran and with Sikeston and Charleston friends.

About forty-five young pepole of the Epworth League enjoyed a League party at the home of Miss Addie Dover Friday evening. Various games and contests furnished amusement and at a late hour, refreshments of sandwiches, lemonade and cake were served.

On Wednesday of last week at 10 p. m. at the home of Rev. Finis Jones of Brown Spur, Miss Alpha Baughn and John Smith of Canalou were united in marriage, Rev. Jones officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Baughn, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Arbuckle Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Weaks, Miss Kathleen Smith, Louie Martin and P. H. Stevenson.

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Tickets on sale daily to Sept. 30
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Liberal Stop-overs

Complete particulars can be had upon request.

C. L. STONE,
P. T. M., Mo. Pac. R. R.
St. Louis, Mo.

SPECIAL SESSION CALL FOR JUNE 14

Jefferson City, Mo., May 29.—The extra session of the Missouri General Assembly, which Gov. Hyde announced he would call June 14, will be confronted with much work besides road legislation. Here are some important things which Gov. Hyde will ask the the Legislature to do:

Reduce the corporation and income tax schedules.

Reduce the state tax from 10 cents to some lower levy and reduce the blind tax from 2 cents to 1 cent or less.

Enact a new primary election law with provisions authorizing the use of ballots before the grand jury and in court trials.

Place Jackson County under the law which limits the various counties from collecting in taxes to exceed 10 per cent more than was collected the previous year.

Hyde probably will also recommend:

That the Legislature resubmit the proposed amendment to the State Constitution striking out the word male and putting women upon an exact status with men. The Legislature failed to state in the proposed amendment that persons to vote must be 21 years of age. Infants could vote under the resolution as submitted.

That the Legislature amend the county unit school law to eliminate certain ambiguities and uncertainties with reference to the issuance of bonds for the construction of school houses, etc., W. T. Rutherford of St. Louis, former assistant attorney-general, who represents a number of bond concerns, suggested some necessary amendments to the county unit and the attorney-general, after consultation with Rutherford, directed Hyde's attention to sections apparently in need of amendment.

Gov. Hyde will be asked to recommend the re-enactment of the boxing measure urged by the American Legion, with changes to correct objections against the bill which he vetoed.

If the budget law is suspended, Hyde also will recommend that the Legislature appropriate money for the maintenance of the State Tax Commission. This department was taken over under the budget law and no separate appropriation was made for its important work, which includes the collection of corporation franchise taxes, the assessment of railroads and the supervision of assessments of real estate and personal property.

E. J. Keith made a business trip to St Louis last week.

Miss Mary Munroe visited friends in Cape Girardeau Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. J. B. Albritton and daughter Imogene visited relatives in Morehouse Friday.

Misses Fern Allen and Gace Estes returned Saturday from a week's stay in St. Louis.

Miss Laura Ruhl went Saturday to Cape Girardeau for a brief visit with Mrs. Richard Behrens.

Mrs. Jas. Klein, Mrs. Murray Klein and Miss Camille Klein visited in Cairo (??) Friday.

John Sikes visited at the E. Lindsay Brown home in Charleston during the Drummers Convention.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Lathom and daughter visited relatives in Dexter Saturday night and Sunday.

Miss Frances Busch, an experienced milliner of Mountain Grove, Mo., will arrive soon to take charge of the work room at Miss Garden's Shop.

Miss Evelyn Smith entertained the Wesley Class of the Methodist Sunday School at her home Friday evening. Class members and their teacher, Mrs. Maude Stubbs were guests.

The Sikeston Natatorium has a steady flow of fresh water constantly pasing through it during the hours patronized by the public. Everything kept clean and in order. The public is invited to visit this resort and partake of its pleasures.

C. F. Bruton paid $160 for Pavola, by Emancipator, from C. L. Blanton & Sons at their sale last March. One night last week she farrowed 10 pigs by Col. Pickett, and all sow pigs. This sow and litter will easily bring $1000 in the sale ring next spring as no better blood can be found in the United States.

John Stalls, wanted at Chaffee for stealing an automobile belonging to Judge Pfefferkorn, was arrested by officer Burns Friday night at the Frisco station and locked in the city jail until Saturday, when Deputy Sheriff Scott came down and took him to Benton. Stalls was at one time a member of the Sikeston police force. A warrant was issued for his arrest and Sikeston officers were instructed by the county officers to watch for him. Burns found him on the south bound train.

THE QUALITY STORE
SIKESTON MERCANTILE CO.
SIKESTON MO.

Special For This Week

Pure Fancy Homemade Sorghum in gallon cans, at

95c

Miss Helen Driskill visited homefolks in Oran Saturday night and Sunday.

Harry C. Blanton went Sunday afternoon to Zalma to deliver the Memorial Day address at the services held there Monday.

According to recent French bulletins, a new form of vegetable ivory is being used in European industry. It is produced from the kernel of a fruit growing upon palm found in the upper Senegal-Niger territory.

The Dorris Airdome, Sikeston's new motion picture show opened Thursday evening with the First National production "Go and Get It", a thrilling picture of newspaper life. A record-breaking crowd filled the house and overflowed through the side doors and to the street. The building has been remodeled and made most comfortable for these warm evenings and nowhere in the State can be found a showhouse showing better motion pictures than are booked for showing at the Dorris. J. E. Cummings, who is in charge of the show, states that his chief aim is to secure only the best for his patrons and no expense or energy will be spared to do so. The Sikeston Band furnished music on the opening night, but an excellent orchestra has been employed to play for the pictures at all times.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE

XV.—KENTUCKY

THE kinship of Kentucky and Virginia is that of parent and child. From Virginia came most of the settlers of the western state, and with them these pioneers brought Virginia institutions and ideals. It was not until 1750 that the first authentic journey was made by a white man into central parts of the region afterwards called Kentucky.

Further explorations showed that this territory held two important attractions for settlers. The first was the great fertility of what was called the Blue Grass region. The so-called blue grass, from which this state is nicknamed the "Blue Grass State" is in no wise peculiar to Kentucky.

The second inducement for settlers was the fact that there were no Indians living in this region. It was later found that many roving bands of savages crossed the Ohio from the north and sorely harassed the early colonists until Clark's expeditions into Ohio and Indiana checked their invasions. In fact, the name Kentucky is probably derived from the Iroquois word kentka-ke, meaning "hunting land." Another interpretation is "dark and bloody ground," but this is doubtless incorrect.

The main highways of travel at that time were Daniel Boone's "Wilderness Road" through Cumberland Gap and down the Ohio. Hardy pioneers poured into this new territory in such numbers that in 1792, with the permission of Virginia, Kentucky was admitted to the Union as the fifteenth state with an area of 40,598 square miles. Kentucky has thirteen electoral votes for president. The remarkable physical condition of its population is shown in a report of the volunteers in the Civil war. This gave their average height as nearly an inch taller than the New England troops and with a correspondingly greater girth of chest.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

MATTHEWS ITEMS

Charley Zoff went to Point Pleasant Sunday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Swarzt were the guests of Mrs. Amanda Long Sunday.

George Henderschott of Texas arrived in Matthews Saturday to visit relatives.

Mrs. Bohanon of Charter Oak is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. Hinchy this week.

Mrs. Joe Weatherford of White Oak visited her daughter, Mrs. Alfred Gossitt, Saturday.

Mrs. Roy Byers and babe of Bragg City are visiting Mrs. Byers parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fant this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Steel and two son, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Deane and little daughter motored to Sikeston Sunday evening.

Mrs. E. M. Ratcliffe and little granddaughter Barbara, spent the past week with Mrs. Ratcliffe's daughter, Mrs. Frank Myer and family of Kewanee.

Miss Gertie Hinchey, eldset daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Luther Hinchey, was taken suddenly ill Tuesday evening with contraction of the spine nd has been lying very low. Dr. Presnell of Sikeston was called to consult with Dr. Waters. Grave hopes are felt for her recovery.

Mrs. Lola McCloud entertained the following named invited guests Thursday night with a tacky party: Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Carrol, Mr. and Mrs. Linn Swartz, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Swartz, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Charley McMillin, Mrs. Ray Crosby, Misses Vera Roberts, Clara Alice and Frankie Deane, Addie James, Willia and Lillith Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Williams. A beautiful center piece, made by the hostess, all hand work was given to the lady being dressed in the tackest style, which was awarded to Miss Addie James, The gentleman prize was a box of handkerchiefs, which was a tie between Messrs. Albert Deane and Charley McMillin. It was decided in favor of Mr. McMillin. The party was voted as one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season. The costumes worn by the guests were worthy of a genius. The refreshments consisting of lemonade, cake and ice cream were served in dishes and tin cups, with lemon wrappers for napkins.

The remains of Miss Della Cochran was brought to Matthews Sunday morning for interment in the Matthews cemetery. The funeral cortege was met in Sikeston by G. F. Deane, B. F. Swartz, Mrs. Lola McCloud, Misses Vera Roberts, Phyllis McAdoo, Clara and Alice Deane, Willa and Lillith Deane. The remains were conveyed from Sikeston to Matthews in the Welsh funeral car. Service were held in the M. E. Church of which the deceased was a devoted member. Miss Della Cochran spent a number of years in this town and was a girl loved and respected by all who knew her, and her death was keenly felt by her young friends.

This estimable young lady had just completed a business course, and secured a position, when she was taken sick with leakage of the heart. A mother, father, three sisters and three brothers survive the deceased. The family have the heartfelt sympathey of our entire community. The mother, Mrs. Cochran and two sisters, Misses Eva and Annie, her many friends and Frank Jett and Miss Mary Kirkton accompanied the remains to the last resting place.

Mrs. Ruby Jackson and daughter, Miss Vivian, left Monday for a month's visit in Helena, Ark., with Mrs. Jackson's sister, Mrs. E. W. Perrigo

A rain is badly needed in the Sikeston District. Many farmers in the bottoms have had to discontinue planting on account of ground being too hard to make a suitable seed bed. Wheat has come out wonderful so reports from farmers say.

A divorce from Frank M. Ducker, was granted in Kansas City Friday, May 20, to Agnes Lee Ducker and her maiden name Randol restored. Miss Agnes arrived in Sikeston Sunday to make her home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Randol.

HIDES WE BUY ALL KINDS.—WALPOLES MARKET.

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The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE

XVI.—TENNESSEE

THE history of Tennessee stretches back to the year 1541 when De Soto with his party of Spanish adventurers probably reached the present site of Memphis on the Mississippi. The French under La Salle built a fort here about 1682. The English also laid claim to this territory, including it in the grant to North Carolina. It was not until 1770 that the first permanent settlement was made by James Robertson and this was soon followed by many other settlers from North Carolina. They formed what they called the Washington district, but this was short lived as it was promptly annexed to North Carolina. In 1784 the inhabitants, indignant over North Carolina's attitude toward them, declared their independence and formed the State of Franklin or Frankland. As this secession was not countenanced by North Carolina, for a number of years a state of confusion existed with two sets of officers trying to govern. Meanwhile the settlement suffered severely from hostile Indians and from the Spanish, who still held Louisiana, and controlled the Mississippi river. In 1790 North Carolina finally ceded this territory to the United States. By 1796 the population had increased to over 60,000, so Tennessee was admitted as the sixteenth state of the Union.

At the outbreak of the Civil war, Tennessee joined the Confederacy. In 1866, when the state was readmitted to the Union, there was much disorder during the reconstruction period. This led to the formation of the Ku Klux Klan, the influence of which quickly spread throughout the Southern states. This secret organization took into its own hands the suppression of crime and the administration of justice.

Tennessee contains 42,022 square miles, and is sometimes called the Volunteer state. It is named after its principal river, which is a Cherokee word meaning "Crooked River" or "bend in the river."

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DECORATION DAY OBSERVED HERE

The graves of Sikestons war heroes were decorated Sunday, members of the American Legion, the National Guard and a large assembly of citizens paying a fitting tribute to our soldiers dead. Prior to the ceremonies in Sikeston Cemetery a service was held in Malone Park. A parade of world war veterans, Company K of the National Guards and citizens formed at the park and, lead by the Sikeston Band and National colors, marched to the cemetery, where many graves were decorated with flowers. Addresses were made by Rev. Father George W. Ryan, Rev. G. C. Greenway and Attorney R. E. Bailey.

Memorial Day was observed here Sunday in order that members of the Henry Meldrum Post, American Legion might take part in the services at Charleston Monday when a monument to fallen heroes was unveiled.

Miss Hazel Wise was a visitor in Kewanee Sunday afternoon and night.

Miss Geneva Norrid has accepted a position with the Sikeston Mercantile beginning her work there Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Stone are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son, born to them Sunday, May 29th.

W. L. Little (John D.) had as his guest Thursday evening, his half-brother, Richard Cannon of Columbus, Ky.

Kendall Sikes went Friday morning to Charleston to visit his aunt, Mrs. E. Lindsay Brown during the Drummers Meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Sikes were among the many Sikestonians who visited Charleston during the Drummers' Convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Anderson were among the many from this city, who attended the memorial service in Charleston Monday.

Mrs. Bettie Matthews and Miss Camille Klein expect to leave Tuesday for Poplar Bluff, where they will be guests of Mrs. J. C. Corrigan.

Mrs. John Moll and two granddaughters, Tomsey and Pauline Proffer of Jackson, visited relatives in Morehouse the latter part of the week.

Mrs. Birch Moll, Mrs. J. M. Pittman, Harold Pittmen and Willard Mount visited friends in Chaffee Friday returning home Saturday morning

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Kendall are rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter born to them Saturday, May 28, at Barnes Hospital, St. Louis. Both mother and babe are doing splendidly.

L. B. Kornegger, who is superintending his farm near Puxico, with his two sons, Kenneth and Neal and their families, motored to Sikeston Saturday for a two-days' visit with Mrs. Kornegger.

Miss Jessie Brothers, who has been designer and trimmer at Miss Daisy Garden's Millinery Shop for the past three seasons left Saturday afternoon for Greencastle, Ind., to spend her vacation with homefolks.

Mrs. John Simler returned Friday last, from a visit with friends in Cape Girardeau. Her daughter, Mrs. J. Fred Bowman and son, who have been in Cape Girardeau for the past two weeks, reutrned home with Mrs. Simler.

Miss Mary Munroe, Community Nurse, received word Friday of the death of her mother, Friday, May 6th, at her home in Galway, Ireland. Miss Munroe had been making plans to return to Ireland for a visit with her mother.

Mrs. Belle Sams, accompanied by her grandson, Ollie Sams Boas, went Saturday to Clinton, Ky., to take part in the Memorial Day service. The body of Mrs. Sams' son, Milton, Sikeston's first victim of the world war, is interred in the little cemetery at Clinton.

The effect on the growth of plants caused by increasing the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has been tried, and the results are said to have been very promising. The gas obtained in the process of smelting iron ore was supplied by pipes to an area of some seven acres, and the crops taken off this kind were from 82 per cent upward greater than those from similar, but untreated plots.

Scientists are interested in the discovery of a stone wall near Chattanooga, Tenn., which bears evidence of having been buried for four thousand years. It has been discovered at a depth of 25 feet, and it is said to be from twenty to thirty feet high and three feet thick. It is seven hundred feet long. The wall is covered with hieroglyphics, and it is the theory of some of the scientist who have looked at it that the heiroglyphich were written by race of people at war and about to become extinct.

The Heart's Great Work.

The pulse of the great Napoleon is said to have made only fifty beats a minute. Eighty is not an unusual number. But, supposing the case of a heart that beats seventy-five times a minute, expelling ten cubic inches of blood at each "stroke", it is apparent that the little pump delivers forty-five cubic inches in one hour, over a million cubic inches in a day, or (as may easily be reckoned) about seven thousand tons of vital fluid in a twelvemonth.

In figuring this out, the Scientific American calls attention to the fact that a human heart has four compartments—two auricles and two ventricles. The auricles are merely reservoirs. The energy developed by the pump is furnished by the right and left ventricles—the right one sending impure blood to the lungs and the left one forcing the pure blood into circulation.

The left ventricle alone uses in a day enough energy to raise one ton ninety feet. All the blood pumped by one heart engine in one year would suffice to fill a tank 61 feet wide and 61 feet high. Or, if the tank were cylindrical and fifty feet in diameter, it would have to be 115 feet high in order to hold the 1,700,000 gallons pumped by a single heart in the course of a twelve-month.

Here is a real hot one if it gets by the censor: Night Police Clerk Terry says that girls can carry concealed arms but many of them do not carry concealed legs.—Cairo Bulletin.

Mrs. W. T. Shanks and Miss Mildred Bowman left Saturday for St. Charles to visit their sister, Miss Melvin Bowman, who is a student at Lindenwood College. They expect to remain until after the commencement exercises and Miss Melvin will return home with them.

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Attornye-at-Law
Citizens Bank Building
Sikeston, Mo.

RALPH E. BAILEY
Lawyer
McCoy & Tanner Building
Sikeston, Mo.

DR. V. D. HUNTER
Osteopath
Citizens Bank Building
Sikeston, Mo.

DR. H. E. REUBER
Osteopathic Physician
257-258 McCoy Tanner Building
Telephone 132
SIKESTON, MO

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Vterinary Surgeon
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Phone 114, Night, 221

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McCoy & Tanner Building
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DR. O. A. MITCHELL
Dentist
Citizens Bank Building
Sikeston, Mo.
Phone 417, Residence phone 208

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